The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,606.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half-year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each 4-Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BUSHIRE, 792 tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on the 2nd August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Madras	15
" Carwar	4	" Cocanada	17
" Narrakal	6	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	7	" Bimlipatam	18
" Colombo	8	" Gopalpore	19
" Galle	9	" Saloe Point	20
" Negapatam	11	Arrive Calcutta	21
" Pondicherry	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

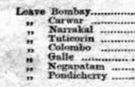
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

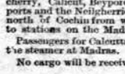


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundava, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

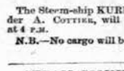
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottell, will be despatched on the 30th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	34	13	
Leghorn	50	35	15	
Genoa	50	35	15	
Marseilles	56	36	15-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

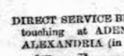
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food.
" Suez	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 15th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship ELPHINSTONE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE A MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Teacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Hailston via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. }
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Mand.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW COMPLETED,

Vol. I.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIST.

The first Volume of this Journal is now completed.

The first number of the 2nd Volume will be published in August, with some changes and improvements.

"No man who desires to form an intelligent opinion on the resources of this country, or the springs of its prosperity, can afford to be without the 'Indian Economist and Statistical Reporter.'"—"Indian Daily Examiner," 19th July 1870.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL, FORT, WILL BE OPENED

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 30th JULY,

When a Minstrel Entertainment will be given.

Admission..... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; Commence at 8-35 P.M.

Tickets to be had at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. DELHI, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. RIPON, from Southampton, 2nd July.
" CEYLON, from Marseilles, 10th July.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. DELHI, from Southampton, 11th June.
" DELTA, from Marseilles, 3rd July.
" TIBER, from Liverpool, 29th June.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GOVERDHUNDASS LUCKMIDASS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to MANOOHARJEE, widow of Gungoodass Vishwoomdass, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased, the undermentioned property, free from all incumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein, either by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to the undersigned, Solicitors to the purchaser, at their offices, particulars of such claims within seven days from this date, and any person having claims who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof, shall be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 28th day of July 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

The following is the description of the property above referred to :—All that piece or parcel of Government LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Shemjee Hassojee Street, or otherwise called Bhundar Wadda, being in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvee, in the Town of Bombay, admeasuring 330 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 765 and 766, and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 67, and bounded on the east by the newspart's passage, on the west by the said Shanjeo Hassajee street, on the north by a passage belonging to the hereditaments and premises hereby granted and by the house of Nathia Jadowjee, and on the south by a passage used in common by the tenants of the house intended to be hereby granted and by the tenants of the neighbouring house at present or lately belonging to Alloo Paroo, and which premises were formerly and are now occupied by Mooljee Dhunjee and Company and others.

BENNETT and COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS, 5, FORBES STREET.

(If not previously disposed of)

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., the entire property belonging to the Arkwright Cotton Mills, situated at Chowpatty or Gamdavey, near French Bridge.

Full particulars may be learnt from the Auctioneers.

N.B.—The Twist manufactured in the above Mills always commanded higher rates than many of the Mills in Bombay.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET in the Fort, with immediate possession, THREE ROOMS on the ground-floor of Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co.'s Office, Elphinstone Circle Buildings.

1 Room, large (corner facing the Secretariat), suitable for an office; it is also most advantageously situated for a shop.

1 Room (side leading to Custom House Import Gate and at the Brokers' Stand), lately office of Messrs. Elmstone and Whitwell.

1 Ditto ditto ditto, lately Office of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey and Co.

For further particulars apply on the premises.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 20th August 1870, for the supply by contract of PROVISIONS specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which contract is invited.	Consumption more or less of Rations.	Where, and to whom Deliveries are to be made.	Instalments and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Cash Deposit to be lodged with Tender or before opening it.	Mode of guaranteed Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of supply.
		lbs.					
Arrowroot	Twelve Months.	200	As required.	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M.'s Indian Cruizers as shall be specified by Resident Transport Officer.	30 per cent.	As per Sample.	
Beef, Fresh		87,320					
Currants		6,720					
Chillies		56					
Coriander Seed ...		715					
Cummin Seed... ...		672					
Celery Seed ...		24					
Dholl		17,328					
Firewood		1,81,421					
Fish, Salt		11,378					
Ghee		9,182					
Garlic		464					
Lemons, Juice ...Gallons		200					
Lime Juice ... "		1,295					
Mutton, Fresh ...		9,514					
" Whole ...		1,013					
Pepper { Ground ...		403					
Raisins		5,614					
Rice		1,36,528					
Salt, Common ...		1,613					
Tea, 1st Sort ...		17,499					
" 2nd Sort ...		531					
Tamarind		1,344					
Vegetables		75,679					
Yeast		672					
Biscuit (Commissariat made) ...							
Biscuit Powder ...							
Chocolate							
Candles of Sorts ...							
Cocoa Oil							
Desiccated Milk ...							
Disinfecting Powder							
Flour							
Mutton Broth ...							
Mustard							
Malt							
Oatmeal							
Preserved Fowl ...							
Pickles							
Preserved Potatoes ...							
Rum							
Sugar							
Salt, Fine							
Split Peas							
Suet							
Salt Beef							
Vinegar ... Gallons.							

G. T. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, 28th July 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Hot Climates.

On the receipt of twenty-one shillings stirling, the boot will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of the world, or forwarded to us through the PATENT AGENCY (costing a few pence), sufficient guide for size, which will be registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogue, Post free on application.

MARSHALL and WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August 1870, at 3 o'clock precisely, to consider the REPORT of the Committee appointed to report on the feasibility and probable cost of the TOOLSEE SCHEME.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th July 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at the Registered Office, Broach, THIS DAY, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 30th ultimo, was confirmed :—

"That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of Dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500 by re-payment to each shareholder on the Company's Register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 19th July 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.

3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. R. Vallancey Read as Directors of the Bank.

4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubtoboy, who retire by rotation, but are elegible for re-election.

5. To approve the election of Mr. George Manson and Mr. Raghunath Narayen as Auditors of the Bank.

6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

7. To sanction the opening of new Branches of the Bank at Ahmedabad and Coompta.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also execute Messages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel, to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. [GADDUM & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

UPON the Petition of the above-named Petitioners, WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT of SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	30
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	6
Alpine Hats ... Rs. 5 to	7
lined Hats	

...made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

...ARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by ...ng Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

...ERS CASH.

A. ALLAN.

...AM & COMPANY, ...HOUSE,

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ROOM, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable, and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments at the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the Amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and drooping.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. c.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	
23,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	590
20,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	152½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	270
4,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
31,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	120
61,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
5,000	150	all	Nil	Pure Land & Pier Co. Ld	166
1,750	2,000	200	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
4,000	2,000	1,000	Nil	Fort Canning	280

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	510
150	12,000	11,000	300 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
300	2,000	all	175 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	540
500	1,000	all	250 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,200
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	2,500
150	9,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	9,600
200	2,000	1,850	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	9,000	all	265 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,350
	3,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
				Mofus. Press & G. Co.	335
				Native Press	2,550
200	2,000	2,000		Rast Goftar	2,000
900	2,500	2,500		Times of India	2,250

...share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' Bldg. Co.	30
900	2,000	200		Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	390 ex.d.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of Liquidation.					
500	75	Jan. '67		Bank of Bombay	16
30	30			Do. Claims	6½
200	35	Sept. '67		B'bay Trdg & B'ding	6
200	40	Sept. '67		Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '68		Central Bank	1½
...	...	...		East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67		Indian Peninsula	6
250	16	May '67		Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67		Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	690
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
	5,000	2,550	...	Bombay Sth.	500
13,900	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11-1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11-3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	103½
Do.	20 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	97
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10 8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—25TH JULY 1870.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-2 to 97-4, or 2-14 to 2-12 discount.

4½ per cents, at Rs. 105-4 and 105-6.

3 years' Debentures, a large amount, at Rs. 101-2.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, at from Rs. 107-8 to 107-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,389, to 1,385, exclusive of the dividend.

East Indian Railway Stock, £1,000, at Rs. 247 per £20.

The Mussoorie Savings' Bank has declared a dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1870, at the rate of 14 per cent per annum now in course of payment.

Assam Tea Co.—The dividend declared in London, on 27th June last, at the rate of 3½ per cent, will be payable at the Calcutta Agent's Office, on and after 1st August.

The Calcutta Central Press Co. declared a dividend of 6 per cent, for the year ended 30th April 1870.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 29.

Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kirkee.

Hadow, Ensign, 55th Regiment, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 29.

Tyndall, Captain, 1st Regiment M. N. I., from leave, to Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 16s. 3d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 13s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Cloths	Nominal
Overland ... Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Akyab ... Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson	Suez, July 17.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Lady Rowena	Kinnear	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Janet Cowan, Cuthbert, to Calcutta.

Ship Armenian, Mathewson, to Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

July. 35 Russia (s) ..... Law ..... London, June 17.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

841	Florence, Houston	May 1
370	Anglia	May 3
1158	The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.	May 16
	Maggie	May 23
1091	Norah Greme, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
943	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
508	France, Exmelin	June 4
750	Parana, England	June 7
1015	Elliot Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1247	Lightning, Husband	June 13
1584	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Brarmar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
1207	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30

FROM LONDON.

941	Robin Hood, Winsborrow	Apr. 7
730	Caldera, Jordan	Apr. 15
1055	Crusader, Kolvert	Apr. 30
1257	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bake—Ed. Bates & Co.	May 10
	Queen of Australia, Page	May 11
782	Saladin, Pankin	May 19
1377	Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.	June 3
1835	Gitana, Stapp	June 9
693	Girvan, Oman	June 13
1103	Seaforth, Jeffery	June 13
507	Fluellin, Simpson	June 18
970	Barham Phillips	June 24

FROM HULL.

	Queensbury, Torrance	May 20

FROM NEWPORT.

	R. Weld and Hintfield	May 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bollard	Oct. 22
	Olive Mount	June 4

FROM CALCUTTA.

787	Hippogriffe	May 11
588	William Stewart, Cock	May 27
1152	East	June 8
1393	Trowbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 15
989	Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.	June 15

FROM NEWPORT.

891	Caranjah, Cleaver	June 1
	Coringa, Cleverly	June 1

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
1986	Africa, Poe	May 16
1869	Maggie Trimble	May 25
675	Dunloe	June 13
998	County of Nairm, Bain	June 29
980	Compeer, Reid	June 25

FROM CARDIFF.

	Nimrod, Pearce	June 27

FROM AUSTRALIA.

	Landsborough	Dec. 1

FROM SHIELDS.

	Golden Dream	July 11
868	Ingelfallen	Oct. 9
		Nov. 5
		Dec. 20

The reception of letters on which the ... by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi. Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters	10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers	2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesday, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 26, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

10th August, 7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870, and 1st January 1871.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on July 30; August 13, 27; September 10, 23; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on August 6, 20; September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be HELD at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 30th July 1870, at 5 P.M.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

29th June 1870.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. Bellairs, Esq.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. W. Maule.
J. Cameron, Esq.	A. C. Mogue, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer).
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	R. G. Oxenham, Esq.
G. Fogoo, Esq.	T. F. Pennett, Esq.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Secretary.
Rev. C. Gilder.	General Tremenheere, C. B.
W. H. Havelock, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Rev. C. F. H. Johnston.	
Ven Archdeacon Leigh Lye.	

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla; St. John's School, Colaba; St. Peter's School, Mazagon; Bishop's School, Poona; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona; Pensioners' School, Poona; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KIRBY—July 26th, at Poona, the wife of Colonel W. H. Kirby, Adjutant General, of a son.

MACKENZIE—July 24th, at Bassein, West Berar, the wife of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

LESLIE—July 24th, at Calcutta, the Rev. Andrew Leslie, aged 72 years.

FRIZONI—June 4th, at Hazarecbaugh, Gulielmo Ernesto Frizoni, the youngest son of Mr. B. L. Frizoni, aged 17 days.

FRIZONI—July 18th, at Hazarecbaugh, Laulus Ferdinando Frizoni, son of Mr. B. L. Frizoni, aged 2 years 7 months and 1 day.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WINTLE—July 19th, at Lucknow, the wife of A. T. Wintle, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

PENNY—July 23rd, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. C. Penny, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Delhi, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LAYLAND—July 17th, at his residence, in Benares, William Layland, Esq., in his 56th year.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

THOSE who have not only watched the career of Napoleon III., but who have endeavoured to ascertain the principles which have governed his foreign policy, will see that the incident of the "treaty" is in keeping, to use an artistic expression, with his policy and his practice. The treaty is an act of grave moment to England and Austria: to England, because it disposed of Belgium and Luxemburg; to Austria, because it showed to her that in 1870, as in 1859 and 1866, she was only a counter in the hands of France. To all Europe the proposal was one as treacherous as any made this century, since it displayed the readiness of France to plunge Europe in a bloody war upon no other justification than that of gratifying the French passion for territorial aggrandizement and the dynastic ambition of the French Emperor. And if we look back we shall see that these were the motives which throughout his reign have animated the Emperor in his conduct towards the rest of the civilized world. At the outset of his reign he succeeded in accomplishing that which Napoleon I. failed to accomplish—he used the public force of England to further his own projects, and he subsequently sought to neutralize England in the councils of Europe. Napoleon I., long before he became Consul, saw that if it were possible to hoodwink England and detach her from her Continental allies, France would have a better chance of securing Continental dominion as a preparatory step to the reduction of English power. He saw that Austria was the centre and mainstay of the system which preserved the Continent from French domination, and he said that if England could be held back until Austrian power was broken, then it would be easier to settle accounts with British power. And although he divided Germany and defeated her armies piecemeal, despite the persistent hostility of England—persistent save for the interval of peace secured by the treaty of Amiens, a treaty he made only to obtain breathing time—yet the after-resolve of English Cabinets never to listen to him was the main cause which ultimately won back the independence of Europe. But Napoleon III. won over England by compelling her, in defence of her own interests in the East, to join her forces with those of France to arrest and frustrate the growth of Russian power. As soon as his purpose was served, the Emperor would fight no more, and in the ...ement of the boundary on the Pruth, ...e made Sardinia ... without fear of ... the intention of ...lia, or of the ...ess (for Bengal) ...t heavy abnor- ... There is not, ...r that any such ...eceive the sanc- ... mail state that ...left this port in ... at Colombo for ... after a protracted ... the burst of the S. W. mon... ...un short of coal was compelled to burn part of her cargo, consisting of coffee, cinnamon, ebony, &c. The cargo burned has been valued at about £5,000.

employ decisive language in order to ... the evacuation of Syria. Thus, although the Emperor succeeded at first in reducing England to a second-rate position, from the date of the Syrian occupation the successive Governments of England distrusted his policy, and counteracted it in more quarters than one. The deception practised in regard to the Mexican expedition further confirmed them in their distrust. In short, they found it impossible to enter upon any joint policy with the Emperor because they could not feel secure against underhand intrigues. During the negotiations concerning Luxembourg, Lord Stanley felt obliged to say plainly that England considered herself bound in honour as well as in interest to defend the integrity and independence of Belgium, and in the same spirit the British supported the Belgian project for rendering Antwerp the Torres Vedras of the Low Countries. In 1866 the Emperor held himself ready to profit by the exhaustion of the German powers, and held 120,000 men in readiness to act on either side. He never anticipated the crushing defeat of Austria, nor did he calculate on the determination of the Germans to admit no external power to meddle for the future in their affairs. After playing all his secret cards he has at length torn off the mask, and had recourse to violence.

But Europe was not prepared for the striking example of unprincipled statesmanship which has just been brought to light. In England, where the plausible policy, winning manners, and good dinners of the Emperor, had won him many devoted adherents, this latest revelation must have produced something more than a "sensation." The English newspaper offices are full of French sympathisers, and the leaning of some journals towards the Emperor has been so great as to imply a *quid pro quo*. It will be most interesting to watch how these parties bear themselves under existing circumstances, and whether they will continue to maintain that the policy of the Emperor is immaculate and high-principled, and that above all things he is the firm friend and faithful ally of England. The heart of the country is sound, and the national instinct is not likely to be deceived; but all that money, cajolery, and attentions can do to pervert and confuse that instinct will be done. The Government will certainly have great difficulty in keeping out of the war, and the fact that Ministers looked for "spontaneous" explanations from both parties shows how deeply they resented the breach of public faith of which the French Emperor had been guilty. It must be clear at all events to the English people that the Government of the Emperor can no more be trusted to act with common honesty, and that his rule in France is a standing menace to the peace of Europe.

THE mail brings us the first instalment of details regarding the European difficulty. On the 8th July Paris was in a ferment, all Europe in suspense. The reply of the Prussian King had not yet been received, but war already seemed a certainty. Our readers are aware that the papers brought by the previous mail did not contain a word about the candidature of the Hohenzollern Prince. Clearly the candidature was not, till the beginning of July, the subject of the slightest public concern. But when the report of it reached us by telegraph three weeks ago it was by no means a new fact. A correspondent in town sends us two continental papers—the *Frankfurter Journal* of the 28th and the Republican *Marseillaise* of the 29th April, fully two months, that is, before the excitement in France began—both containing allusions to the candidature of a Prince of Hohenzollern, whom they call "Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern." Indeed, if the Madrid *Epoca* is to be trusted, the Emperor had already expressed his mind on the subject, for the paragraph in the *Marseillaise* quotes statements of the *Epoca* to the effect that the Prince in question was a Government candidate, and that Napoleon had "explicitly declared" the proposal to be so serious in the eyes of France that it might bring about a *casus belli* with Prussia. This declaration was said in the same paper to have been made to Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister at Paris.

EIGHT native soldiers of the battery of artillery stationed at Malligaum, were tried at the Nassik sessions on the 25th instant, on a charge of dacoity, and were convicted and sentenced by Judge Coghlan to transportation for life.

THE French transport Surcouf from Algiers was at Aden on the 19th July, and the French frigate Bruet left Aden on the 14th July for Suez.

THE Petersburg (s.s.) from Bombay 28th June, and Arabia (s.s.) from Bombay 30th idem, arrived at Aden on the 18th and 16th July respectively, and sailed on the same days for Suez.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK has, we see, been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council. He will most probably sit on the Judicial Committee, where his experience will be invaluable.

WE are glad to hear that Colonel Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars, is progressing fast towards recovery and will be able soon to resume command of the regiment from Major Burnell.

MR. RENNIE, the enterprising Scotchman who was about to establish a coffee and cotton plantation in Madagascar, died of fever a few days after his arrival at Mahanoro to commence operations.

MR. E. J. REED, C.B., who recently received £5,000 reward for his services to Government, has resigned the office of Chief Constructor of the Navy, and will, it is stated, join the eminent firm of Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co., of Manchester.

AT a meeting of the Local Marine Board of Liverpool, on July 7, a gold medal, transmitted by the Emperor of the French, was presented to Captain Hanscom, of the screw steamer Neera, in recognition of his services in saving the captain and crew of a French lugger off the British coast.

THE steamer Robert Lowe, which left Bombay on the 29th April, arrived at Suez on the 8th July, having made the extraordinary passage of 70 days! At this rate she will probably get to her destination about Christmas next. This steamer belongs to the Merchant Trading Company of Liverpool.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab delivered judgment in the divorce suit of Colonel Gordon versus Mrs. Gordon and Lord William Hay on the 22rd instant, confirming the decree of the Judge of Umballa, with costs of both courts against the co-respondent. The petitioner's case was conducted by Mr. Jardine, and in appeal by Mr. E. Reynolds; and Mr. H. M. Plowden represented the co-respondent.

AT the first meeting of the Legislative Council of Mauritius after the departure of the Duke of Edinburgh, it was resolved unanimously to forward a request to His Royal Highness to sit for his portrait to one of the most celebrated portrait painters in England, the picture when received to be hung by the side of that of Her Majesty in the Council Chamber, in remembrance of the Duke's visit.

IT seems to be to defend alleged Wahabees that Mr. Chisholm Anstey has gone to Calcutta. The case was mentioned before Mr. Justice Norman on the 25th inst.

Mr. T. C. Anstey applied on two several affidavits of one Nobin Chunder Burral, employed in the firm of Messrs. Carruthers and Dignam, for orders for commissions to issue directed to Mr. Macgregor, an advocate of this Court, to take the affirmations of Ameer Khan, and Hashmadad Khan, close prisoners in the Alipore and Monghyr jails respectively, to affidavits to be used on their behalf in subsequent proceedings.

Norman, J.—Have I power sitting in this jurisdiction to issue a commission beyond the local limits of the Court?

Mr. Anstey.—The affidavits state the prisoners to be British subjects, and to have been arrested in Calcutta. There is no territorial limit to an application of this sort.

Norman, J.—Take the orders.

THE report of a projected expedition to China seems to have taken hold at Poona. Yesterday's "Deccan Herald" gives all the prominence it can to the following paragraph :—

"It is expected that some military demonstration will be made without delay in China, and reprisals taken for the bloodshed recently perpetrated there. The British Government cannot let such an outrage pass with impunity; nor is it intended that it shall be allowed so to pass. An expeditionary force, we understand, is now being organized on paper, at least, in order to its being held in a state of readiness for active service in the Celestial Empire, pending final orders to take the field. Amongst other arms of the service spoken of for this expedition, we believe that the Fourth Rifles have been warned immediately to prepare. The intelligence is calculated to inspire fresh life into the regiment that has been so long at the dull and deadening station of Sholapore."

THE "Civil Service Gazette" has the following paragraph :—

"It is reported in well-informed circles that Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., at present Finance Minister of India, is to succeed Sir William Grey as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal."

Perhaps this is merely a repetition of "gup" current in India a month or two ago. A more interesting paragraph is that of the "Civilian" (of the 8th instant). The "Civilian" believes that the post which has been offered for the acceptance of Mr. Ayrton is that of Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council in India, and remarks :—"The Indian Civil Service has our sincere sympathy." As Reuter has not alluded to the subject, though three weeks have elapsed, this too may have been premature.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

MEETING OF INDIAN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 28TH JULY.

YESTERDAY at a meeting of Indian members of Parliament and others, Sir Charles Trevelyan, the president, delivered an address, in which he criticised the extravagant system of the Government of India regarding the excessive cost of the Army and the lavish expenditure for Public Works. He condemned direct taxation, and it was resolved to memorialize Parliament to appoint a select committee of enquiry into the Indian administration and especially with regard to her financial matters.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 28TH JULY, NOON.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent.

LONDON, 28TH JULY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was flat with prices drooping.

Fair Dhollera 6½d.

The Bank of England returns show the following result :—

Reserve of Notes	£9,250,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Bills discounted	£22,875,000	In. £2,687,500
Bullion	£19,250,000	Dec. £1,125,000

The City of York has arrived from Bombay.

THERE is another class of reforms which may be ascribed partly to the influence of time—

How many a father have I seen,
A sober man among his boys,
Whose youth was full of foolish noise,
Who wears his manhood hale and green.

This is curiously exemplified among clergymen. Drawn to a great extent from among the fastest sets of the Universities, they are able suddenly to drop objectionable habits and general looseness of life, and so to hide themselves in broad-cloth and propriety ... s her delight or awe-stri... seen scores of letters from ... themselves on the readiness ... up" a sermon, but lament ... which their sacred callin... day we met in an Indian ... faithful even unto death ... we knew years ago as ... all the young men ... the nights of our youth. ... the reality of a change ... changes are too readily be... rather not be tried by the ... cheating at the C. S. comp... place) even though he gra... section — to the poor nati... we read with much compla... brilliant Baboo, who was t... B. A. examination of ... might become the apostles ... virtue than even our wom...

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 8TH JULY.

ABOUT nine o'clock yesterday morning the P. and O. Company's s.s. Delhi, Captain C. J. Wilkinson, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 8th instant on board. The Delhi, which had a week previously passed through the Canal, sailed from Suez at 12-45 on 17th July, arrived at Aden on the 22nd, and left next day for Bombay. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Captain Kerr, Miss E Pilgrim, Messrs G Ward, Hadow, and H J Carr, and Mrs Jephson's European female servant.

From Marseilles—Hon R W Napier, Dr Cromarty, Messrs W Munton, H A Mangles, C Mangles, Kittredge, and A Gain.

From Suez—Messrs A Cadell, Chambers, and W Royden.

From Aden—Messrs Cursetjee Cowasjee, Sapoorjee Cowasjee, Mastiar, and Anton de Souza.

The following notes of the voyage of the Delhi have been supplied to us :—

The s.s. Delhi sailed from Southampton on June 25th with mails and passengers. At Alexandria, on July 8th, she filled up with cargo ex s.s. Tiber; sailed for Port Said July 13th at 11. 35 A.M., and arrived there next morning. At 10. 30 A.M., the Alabama having passed out of the Canal, the Delhi proceeded, drawing 20 feet 6 inches. The s.s. India entered shortly after. At 34 kilometres the s.s. Saida, with Portuguese troops for Macao, was aground, angled across the Canal. The Delhi lowered all her starboard boats and passed clear, and anchored at 5-30 P.M. at Ismailia. On July 15th at 5 A.M. she left Ismailia, stopped at 9 A.M. by signal off the southern light-house in the Bitter Lakes, the s.s. Sirius being ashore. At 3 P.M. the Delhi proceeded, the s.s. Sirius having passed out; at 6 P.M. arrived in Suez. The Delhi sailed next morning at 3 o'clock; passed the following steamers in the Red Sea, all bound North :—18th July, s.s. Emma Ash; 20th, s.s. Arabia and s.s. Behar; and 21st, s.s. Petersburg. On July 22nd she spoke the s.s. Staggate in the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and on the 23rd the Salsette, off Aden.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

A DISCUSSION on the case of the Bombay and Oneida took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on a motion by Mr. Hanbury Tracey to have a further enquiry into Captain Eyre's conduct, on the ground that the severe reprimand administered by the Board of Trade was unjustifiable. The motion was resisted by the Government and was not pressed to a division, Mr. Tracey professing himself satisfied with admissions by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Secretary to the Board of Trade, which seemed to exonerate Captain Eyre from the charge of inhumanity. The language used by the members of the Government who spoke differed considerably in tone from that of the imperious ukase issued by the Board of Trade in reply to Captain Eyre's memorial two months ago asking that the sentence of the Yokohama Court should be reviewed. The Board then not only refused to disturb the verdict but expressed their regret it had not been more severe. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lefevre did not go so far as this, both of them pointing out certain extenuating circumstances in the captain's conduct, such as the bad watch kept on board the Oneida, the confusion in all her arrangements, the want of sufficient boats, &c.; while Mr. Gladstone admitted that this was one of those cases in which the administration of justice involved hardship to individuals. Captain Eyre's error was a momentary one perhaps inseparable from the confusion incident to a collision in the dark, but it was one which the imperious interests of all navigating nations required should be visited with severity. This was a very mild way of treating the matter, perhaps as mild as the Premier, considering his position and the state of American sentiment, could take with any safety, and it is not surprising Mr. Tracey and his supporters were satisfied. The only questionable expression Mr. Gladstone used was when he said that the United States had a right to expect from us sympathy for the disaster which *as a nation* we unwittingly were the means of inflicting upon them. To make the casualty a national grievance is precisely what the Americans want to do, and it is a pity that Mr. Gladstone who could not have meant anything of the kind slipped out an expression susceptible of mischievous misinterpretation. If every case of a collision between an English merchant vessel and any kind of American one in which the latter was the sufferer was to be handled as a national dispute, I should like to know when we should be out of trouble. The explanation of it all is, however, that it was felt to be necessary to soothe the irritated sensibilities of the Americans, and that fact explains not only the tone of ministers and officials here but also the finding of the Court in Japan. Bluff old Sir James Elphinstone who fired off a very effective broadside in favour of Captain Eyre said as much in plain language, and received of course that courteous correction from the Premier which reasons of state rather than anything else claimed at his hands. I believe all the soft sawder on the subject in which men like Mr. Gladstone indulge is a mistake, and that a calm refusal to interfere with a verdict which seemed fairly borne out by the evidence was all that need have been said by any Minister. Captain Eyre would in that case have been left under a stigma which most people think unjust, but his professional prospects would not have been seriously injured.

M. de Lesseps is still being lionised here. Mr. John Pender's soiree last week in Arlington street, at which the presence of the Prince of Wales and of a very distinguished assembly was cleverly utilised to puff the British Indian cable, has been followed up by other incidents of an equally precise character. The Duke of Sutherland gave a grand banquet to the little Frenchman, the Lord Mayor another, while the directors of the Crystal Palace, with that alacrity at appropriating distinguished strangers which has done so much in times past for the success of their show, organised a fete in his honour with fireworks, &c., yesterday. But M. de Lesseps is a man of business, and to do him justice he keeps the interests of his great undertaking well to the front on all occasions. He loses no opportunity of enforcing this idea. France made the canal but we look to England to maintain it. He is generally believed, in accordance with this notion, to be quietly seeking opportunities for raising English capital to complete what has still to be done, and an appeal for some, whether in the form of debentures or of preferential obligations of some kind, is looked for as likely to follow his present visit. I hope he will be better advised than to try anything of the sort; the English shipowners will send their vessels through the canal fast enough, but the English public will not sink any money in the working of the scheme. What M. de Lesseps proposes to do in the way of improving the canal is not very well known. In conversation with the P. and O. Company's directors, on whom he called at their office in Leadenhall-street, he spo... if he by no means wished to widen the c... ough it. If made much wid... uld be some risk, shou... ound or either bank, tha... d swing right across the ... entirely and perhaps bu... embank- ment; whereas ...

guarantee to M. de Lesseps as to the future use of the canal, and so far they adhere to the strictly observant line of policy they have taken up from the first. But they are not indifferent to what is going on, and I rather think they are now engaged in negociations which may have very important results. They have been sounding

his best days was generally industrious in the wrong direction?

The chief point of importance discussed in connection with the Education Bill this week is whether the burden of payment for the new schools should fall on the rates or on the Consolidated Fund. Mr. Vernon Harcourt wished to limit the local rate to a penny in the pound and to get the balance from the State; but Mr. Lowe strenuously opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would make a School Board (elected by the rate-payers) take very little interest in the good management of the school, as the state would have to pay in any case. Why should the Radicals be so anxious to keep the schools off the rates? The higher the education rate, the sooner will public attention be aroused to the necessity of seizing for the use of the whole nation the vast educational endowments at the Universities and elsewhere which are now perverted to other uses? The bill has been hardly altered in committee this week; but there will, I suppose, be a strong fight over the compulsion clauses.

The rumour gains ground that Mr. Ayrton will not long continue to hold his present appointment, his rudeness to every one he has to deal with being quite insufferable. Hardly a week passes that the Ministry does not run the risk of a vote, of course entirely on his account; and there is even now a storm getting up about his ill-natured, and as it would seem purely malicious, refusal to do the job of cleaning the Serpentine thoroughly while he is about it. When a deputation waited on him the other day, Mr. Ayrton replied to their appeals to have the water made pure and shallow for bathers, by saying that if bathers did not choose to run the chance of being drowned or choked with black mud they had better go elsewhere. If removed from the First Commissionership of Works, it is supposed Mr. Ayrton will get a good Colonial or Indian appointment. Probably he will be the next Governor of Madras—a delightful prospect for the lotus eating public of that sleepy presidency.

Colonel Kennedy, R.E., of Bombay, has, I hear, been very busy at home learning all about the constitution and working of the principal port and river trusts in England and Scotland, with a view to the establishment of that reformed harbour board in your city which you have been talking about for a good many years now.

Your suggestion for a testimonial to M. de Lesseps from the cities of the East has been copied into a good many of the English papers here, the creator of the Suez Canal being now the lion of the season in England. I don't know how the French will like M. de Lesseps' frank confession that the canal can only be kept up with English money, but it has made him very popular here, and his graceful compliment to Lord Palmerston, in his speech at the Guildhall, has almost convinced us we ought to pardon that old-fashioned and narrow-minded Minister for having ever thought the cutting of the canal would do this country any harm. Lord Palmerston, poor man, did but share the common delusion of the French people themselves, who seem now half inclined to denounce M. de Lesseps as an impostor, because he has spent their money with no other result than to make the maritime superiority of England more conspicuous than ever. But, from the first, M. de Lesseps himself looked to England to use his canal more than any other nation. It was to this country he first came for sympathy and support; and he comes to us now again, when our eyes have been opened by the success of the canal, to ask us, with better hope of success this time, not to let a waterway which has been constructed chiefly for our advantage fall into decay. English capitalists will help him readily enough now, unless a European war kills all enterprize.

Let me call your attention to a remarkable paragraph in the *Times*' City article this morning, stating that Mr. Bessemer "has patented a series of inventions for rendering the passenger accommodation of vessels independent of their external motion," and that a screw steamer in which the principle is applied will be ready by November, after which date, if the experiment succeeds, the annoyances of the Channel passage, and, I presume, of all other sea voyages, will be for ever overcome. If Mr. Bessemer has really invented machinery which will put an end to sea-sickness, he deserves pre-eminence over all other men of science as a benefactor of the human race.

I send you a report of the discussion, at last Wednesday's meeting of the East India Association, of Sir Bartle Frere's proposals about public works. I was myself astonished, and I know a good many other people were also, to find that Sir Bartle really means to leave the power of the purse with the Supreme Government in India. The whole object of his paper was, as I at first understood, to show that public works can be constructed more economically if the checks now placed on the power of the local Governments to raise and spend money are removed. It may be more judicious to preserve the restraining power of the Government of India in financial matters; but, if Sir Bartle Frere did not mean to advocate a complete change, where was the need for his paper? His plan, as it at present stands, might be adopted, and yet leave things just as they are. Much of the speaking was quite beside the point; and I was glad the chairman at last so far interposed as to prevent Mr. Tayler from proposing an utterly irrelevant resolution in favour of a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the Indian finances. To have passed such a resolution would have been equivalent to putting a slight on Sir Bartle Frere, who did the Association great honour by coming forward to discuss an important question of Indian policy freely with them. Mr. Tayler is a rhetorical speaker, with a well trained voice and a plausible manner; and he always fulfils the duty of paying elaborate compliments to whoever has read a paper at a meeting of the Association. He was especially profuse in his praises of Sir B. Frere; and I wonder he did not see that the resolution he brought forward was not only in bad taste, but disrespectful and offensive to the man he wished to honour. Another curiously infelicitous hit in the speech of Mr. Tayler was when, after making some deeply impressive remarks about that great assembly, composed of men gathered from all parts of the earth, but all animated by the common desire to do good to India, he went on to say, almost immediately afterwards, with a ludicrous unconsciousness of his own inconsistency, "Depend upon it, gentlemen, the only motive by which men are governed in this world is that of self-interest." The East India Association is vastly improved now upon what it was in its early days; but it is a mistake to suppose it can do any good by always sending deputations to pester the authorities, or by petitioning Parliament to put the Government of India in commission. Its strength lies in discussion, and it should be content to hold its meeting—believing that if anything useful is said in debate it will ultimately find acceptance in high places. The "Royal Commission" delusion is, I think, Mr. Robert Knight's legacy to the Association; but the motion was made on Wednesday, it appeared to me, only to conceal the utter discomfiture and rout of poor Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, who came over here to do battle with the authorities and compel them to give him a commission, but who has not yet found any one to listen to him.

J. M. M.

AN END TO SEA-SICKNESS.

The following is the paragraph in the *Times*' City article of July 8, referred to by our Political Correspondent:

"It is understood that within four months from this date an experiment will be gratuitously made to test the practicability of overcoming all the annoyances of the Channel passage, and, indeed, of sea communication in general. Mr. Bessemer has patented a series of inventions for rendering the passenger accommodation of vessels independent of their external motion, which have for some time past attracted attention and curiosity in the scientific world, and are said to be regarded with great confidence by many of its leading members as have been made acquainted with the details. A screw steamer on the proposed principle is now at Mr. Bessemer's expense in course of construction by Messrs. Maudslay and Co., and is expected to be ready for service before the end of November. She is of small size, but her success would of course be the signal for the construction of similar ships capable of taking all the mails between this country and Europe. Two of these, it is calculated, could be built for £130,000 of great size, fitted with the most luxurious accommodation, and of sufficient power to make the Channel passage in 60 or 70 minutes. In the event of the process being found perfect Mr. Bessemer intends to offer the use of it first to the various interests primarily concerned, such as the English Continental Railway lines, &c., and, failing any arrangement with these, to organize a general system of international communication with independent capital. As respects the future prospects of the railroads in connection with Ireland on the one hand, or the Continent on the other, the importance of the approaching trial can hardly be over-estimated."

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

DISCUSSION ON SIR B. FRERE'S PAPER ON PUBLIC WORKS.

On Wednesday the 6th of July 1870, the discussion upon the paper read by Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, on the question of "Public Works in India, and how to pay for them" was resumed at the House of the Society of Arts, John St., Adelphi, London, under the presidency of Mr. Chadwick, C.B., in the unavoidable absence of the Right Honorable Lord Liveden, who took the chair on the occasion when Sir Bartle Frere read his paper.

Previous to the opening of the adjourned discussion,

Sir Bartle Frere said he thought it might possibly abbreviate the discussion and bring matters to a point more readily if he wrote down the points in his paper which he was of opinion should be more particularly discussed and which were the points really at issue. They were the following—

PROPOSITIONS FOR PROVIDING THE CAPITAL REQUIRED FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

1. The capital required for public works in India, undertaken by the Government, is not to be restricted to the sum which can be annually spared from current revenue, but is to be provided from loans to be raised in the following manner.

2. Commissioners to be appointed by Parliament, and empowered to raise, by loans in England, under authority and with the consent of the Secretary of State in Council, a sum not exceeding —— millions. The interest on such loan to be paid by the Secretary of State in Council from the revenues of India, and the money to be applied to the execution of public works in India undertaken by the Government.

3. Commissioners to be empowered to advance the money so raised to the Government of India, or to the local Governments and Administrations, on the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

4. The local Governments and Administrations to which advances may be made, to be the following—

The Governments of Madras.
" " Bombay.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
" North-West Provinces.
" Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.
" " Oude.
" " Central Provinces.
" " Mysore.
The Commissioner of Sind.

5. The Commissioners to certify—

1st. That in the case of each advance they have received, copies of the working plans and estimates, or contract specifications, sufficient to indicate clearly the limits of the work to be done, and to satisfy them that there is a reasonable prospect of the work specified being executed with the aid of the sum applied for.

2nd. That they have received an assurance of the loan required for the work being repaid by the authority to which the sum has been advanced, with interest sufficient to cover all expenses, within a period not exceeding —— years, and that they are satisfied with the security given for such repayment.

6. The Commissioners to make an annual report to Parliament specifying the sums raised, applied, and repaid under these rules, up to the 31st December in each year, with the following particulars—

(a.) The Government or Administration to which money has been advanced.

(b.) The names of the works for which the advance was required, and the total sum which each work was estimated to require, and in each case the total sum advanced, expended, and repaid, up to the end of the year preceding.

(c.) The nature of the security given for punctual repayment.

(d.) An enumeration of projects on behalf of which loans have been asked for and refused, with the reasons of refusal in each case.

The Secretary read a letter received from Sir William Denison in which he said he was quite prepared to support the principles laid down by Sir Bartle Frere in his address, and that, had he been able to be present at the meeting, he should have said something as to the mode of carrying out the Public Works system in India. A letter had also been received from Mr. Fitzwilliam, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting. He agreed with Sir Bartle that in all matters with which the public interest was concerned, Government should have some control. He also thought that to build public works by means of revenue was radically wrong.

The debate was then resumed by

Mr. Nasmyth, who said that one might imagine that the paper read some time since by Mr. Pritchard and that by Sir Bartle Frere were respectively one of two papers; and he apprehended, whatever they might think of the respective spirits of those two papers, they were essentially one and the same. It was absolutely impossible to arrive at anything like a clear and particular understanding upon this subject without taking the entire ground into their consideration. It appeared to him it was admitted in both papers that the condition of India was, at the present moment, eminently unsatisfactory. Sir Bartle Frere admitted that, but he did not enter into the question how it became unsatisfactory—what was the cause of it being so—but he simply laid before the Association a means—doubtless an excellent one—of getting out of the difficulty they were now placed in. Mr. Pritchard also said the condition of India was most unsatisfactory, and he also laid before the Association a means of getting out of the difficulty. The means were contained in the two papers. The means suggested by Mr. Pritchard appeared to be summarised in a word or two, for he said—"I believe no remedy can be carried out until the matter is taken in hand by Parliament or the Crown." Now the question was,—Is Mr. Pritchard right or is Sir Bartle Frere right? They might be both right, but he apprehended Sir Bartle Frere's propositions could not be entertained if they came to the conclusion that Mr. Pritchard's scheme ought to be carried out. It was always expedient in discussing these matters to put individuals out of the question, and to illustrate it and deal with the illustration, because, by doing that they got rid of all personalities which did not affect the main question. (Hear, hear.) If they regarded India in the light of an estate administered by trustees, they came to a position from which they could discuss the question. Were they to go on with this estate or not? That was the main question; and from that came the question, Was it worthy of being taken in hand? Now, he apprehended no one who knew anything about India could question the proposition that India was in every sense worthy of the close and continuous consideration of every Englishman. (Applause). Having adopted this proposition, they should next consider what was necessary to its proper development. In doing that they said its present condition was most unsatisfactory. Did that arise from the fact of its being barren, hopeless-ly barren and unproductive? Certainly no', that was admitted. Did it arise from the fact of its being productive, and that the produce had been badly administered and squandered? He apprehended that although they might not like to admit any cause personal to themselves, if they looked at the question from an independent point of view, they must admit that was the cause. (Hear, hear). If, then, the estate was productive, but the funds of the estate were squandered so as to have reduced the estate to a degree bordering upon bankruptcy, the next question was—Who had administered it, and were those who had done so guilty of intentional neglect, or had that neglect been the result of ignorance or circumstances over which they had no control? Now, he thought from this way of treating the subject they might be able to arrive at something like a conclusion. Supposing they took as a portion of this estate the family to which the estate belonged. The tator or guardian said—"All these boys must go to college." That was an excellent thing, to go to college, but they must not jump to the conclusion that because it was a good thing, it was a good thing for every person, and at every time. If the guardian insisted upon sending boys to college who ought to have been sent to governesses or to schools, he would have made a mistake; and in like manner if the estate was not prepared or fit for any particular improvement—if it was too old and ought to be doing something else—then it would be absurd to force this improvement upon it. (Hear). Let them apply the illustration to India. What were the subjects to be dealt with?—what was the position?—was the cure proposed that which was required? They admitted public works were of an importance that could not be overlooked. But they had to be built; and where was the money to come from? Sir Bartle Frere proposed one way by which it could be got. Mr. Maclean's pet scheme was the income tax; and he thought, with very great respect for Mr. Maclean, a more preposterous suggestion than that of imposing income tax on India had never entered the head of any one who knew anything about taxation. He (Mr. Nasmyth) contended that it would be most impolitic and unjust to impose such a tax on India at a time when it was said she was almost insolvent.

Mr. Smollett said that although he agreed with a great deal of what was contained in Sir Bartle Frere's address, he was sorry he must disagree with almost all his suggestions. Sir Bartle Frere admitted that India with an increasing revenue, at a time of profound peace, was a great country which described itself to be drifting into the Insolvent Court. He stated the reason to be, the great waste and the great expenditure on the public works. Now, if India had been laying out large sums of money in reproductive works, she ought to be in a position in a very few years to pay even the present expenditure, but he did not believe India had been spending money in reproductive works. India had gone into a state of insolvency because there was most wasteful and abominable extravagance not only in the Public Works Department but in every other department of the State. (Cheers). Let them contrast India at the present time with what it was in the past. In 1856, before the mutiny, the net expenditure in India, under Lord Dalhousie, was 36 millions of money. In 1856 Lord Dalhousie left India, and he wrote a very able paper in which he declared that in his judgment—after making a very considerable outlay for public works—thirty-six millions would meet all reasonable expenditure in India and England. Now, Lord Dalhousie was by no means a penurious administrator. In fact he spent a great deal of money on public works, and when in I... he organised an enormous overwhelming establishment in public works. At that time this country was in possession of Scinde—had conquered the Punjab and confiscated it. Lord Dalhousie had made no provision for the increase of the European army, for he was affected to believe, or ... that English rule was so popular in India that it did not require to be supported by foreign bayonets, but he made a most lamentable mistake, and they were suffering now from the effects of his gross error. (Hear). Well, what was the condition of India in 1870? The income of India, according to a statement he saw in the *Times*, in 1869 was 49½ millions. The expenditure was £4,150,000 in excess of that amount. The estimate for 1870 was that the income would be 50½ millions; the expenditure was to exceed that by 3½ millions. Now, could it be asserted that an expenditure of 50 millions was wanted in 187', when 36 millions was all that was required in 1856-57? But they did not want an expenditure of 50 millions now—they wanted an expenditure of 54 millions. That fact alone was, in his opinion, a proof of the vast extravagance of their Indian administration—an extravagance so great that caution should be used in diminishing it. (Hear, hear.) Of course the money required a vastly increased expenditure in India—at least what was called the "mutiny" caused it, but what he called "the revolt of a great part of India against British rule." (Hear, and applause.) That caused a necessity for borrowing 40 millions sterling, the interest on which at 5 per cent was two millions. Then they paid a million and a half of money for the Public Works Department of the railways. They had guaranteed 5 per cent to the holders of the Indian Railway Stock, and that required £1,600,000, after taking all the surplus profits of the railways. Then they had increased the European army by 20,000 men, making it now 65,000, when it only had been 45,000. He should have thought that increase of the European army, met by a large reduction of the native army, would not have entailed an expenditure of more than three millions; but that would make six or seven millions necessary to be added to the expenditure of 1856. But the present expenditure was in reality fourteen millions more than it was in 1856, and that he called a monstrous extravagance. (Applause). The public works were not neglected under Lord Dalhousie; a very considerable expenditure was made upon them. No doubt a very large portion of the expenditure of India was in the Department of Public Works; but the term "public works" was much abused and misunderstood. (Hear). In India they had a large staff of officers paid directly by the State, chiefly employed in devising the means and superintending the necessary outlay for maintaining in efficiency the irrigation channels upon which the land revenue of the country depended. In India the Government was proprietor of the land, and it must therefore keep up an establishment to provide the means by which half of its revenue was earned. But another large portion of the public money had been expended in the erection of barracks, the construction of forts, the building of light-houses, the reparation of roads, bridges, &c. These were works essentially necessary for the due government of India, and their cost must be always included in the ordinary outlay of the country. No doubt there had been vast waste in carrying out those public works. Sir Charles Wingfield stated in Parliament last year that during the last seven years the country had spent fifteen millions sterling in building barracks in India, "but," he added, "the barracks were uninhabitable." (Hear, and laughter). It would certainly be worth while to send out a Commission to inquire who had been guilty of recommending that vast outlay on those barracks, and to bring some of the people who had been so guilty of that extravagance, to justice. (Cheers). But then those works were carried to a "Suspense Account," a mode of keeping the extravagant expenditure out of sight. Mr. Massey, who went to India without the slightest knowledge of it—and that probably was the reason he was sent out, (laughter)—proposed in his budget to place the fifteen millions for the barracks in a "Suspense Account." But "Suspense Accounts" had been tried in England in vast railway companies' concerns and the day of reckoning came, as it assuredly would for India, if they omitted fifteen millions of money from her accounts. Now, Sir Bartle Frere proposed to have an act of Parliament passed and a body of paid trustees appointed, who should raise loans in England to be applied to public works in India, the money being lent by them on certain fixed conditions. This appeared to him (Mr. Smollett) a clumsy, circuitous way of doing that which was now done in a different way. What guarantee had they that under such a circumlocutory system the waste of money out of Indian revenue would be stopped? The money might be raised in England, but it must be spent in India by the Government which was now wasting its money in a nefarious way—(hear); and surely people sitting in some back office in London would never be able to check the expenditure of the money in India. Mr. Smollett illustrated his proposition by referring to the history of the Orissa Irrigation Company, in which large sums of money had been raised, but not a sixpence of interest or a shilling of the principal ever had been, or ever would be, paid. They had tried the principle of borrowing money in England and sending it out to be spent in India, and it had wholly and ridiculously failed. Ten or twelve millions of money was annually spent in India for its improvement, and yet they found a vast amount of this had been wasted. And yet they found men of the Manchester school say that they were doing nothing in India. India was a highly profitable country, and he believed works could be well devised there, but no country, he maintained, would send out to India twelve or fifteen millions of money to be expended through her profligate Government establishment. (Hear, hear). The true remedy for the recovery of India from this species of insolvency in which the country found itself was a great reduction of establishments. (Applause). Instead of appointing Commissioners in this country to borrow so much money, he should appoint men—not like Mr. Massey or Mr. Laing and others, but men who knew India and who had served there—and give them power to reduce the establishments of India by four or five millions annually. (Cheers). He believed that could be done—he should undertake to do a portion of it himself—and if any Governor General of India told him he could not make the two ends of the year meet if there was a reduction of four or five millions, he should recal that Governor General. (Cheers).

Mr. Fleming thought the remarks just made were very wide of the question before them. (Hear). He (Mr. Fleming) thought that Sir Bartle Frere's great object was to prevent wasteful expenditure. Sir Bartle said, Let the local authorities come forward to administer and spend the money, but let them be answerable that it was well spent. The gentleman who first addressed the meeting likened India to an estate, and he seemed to raise the question as to whether India required further expenditure, or, if it did require it, it was in a position to pay for it. Now, he thought that those gentlemen who knew India best would not only admit that India required a large expenditure on public works, but that it was quite able to pay for it. (Hear, hear.) The present system, however, of providing the expenditure out of the revenue placed the accounts of the country in a false position. India was not insolvent, and the money would come back from an increased revenue. The question was, Could they provide a remedy for the wasteful expenditure which was going on? Here they had before them a proposition to appoint Commissioners to raise money in this country; and here, as it appeared to him, a difficulty seemed to arise with respect to infringing upon the Imperial power of the Government of India. If the interest on the mon... raised was to be charged on the revenue of India, it seemed to him necessary that the Government of India should have something to say to the borrowing the money. Sir Bartle Frere met that to a certain extent by saying each local Government had the ways and means of meeting a certain expenditure, but there were certain works not productive, and if this scheme of Sir Bartle Frere were carried out it would seem to involve a change between the relations of local Governments and the Supreme Government. He did not say that the change would be altogether a bad one, but he thought a certain portion of the revenue of each separate Government would have to go into the Imperial Treasury for Imperial purposes, and the remainder to the revenue of each district, which would have to remain in the local treasury to be applied to local purposes. Again, it would be necessary to give the local authorities power to create taxation for themselves, and that he did not consider altogether a correct thing, but rather a mistake, though he was of opinion they should not apply to all India the same uniform taxation, as they had so great a variety of nationalities to deal with. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Wood rose to say he not only entirely concurred with what Sir Bartle Frere had said, but he would go much further than he did. Mr. ...ood then proceeded to describe the various forms and stages through which a public work in India passed, as illustrating the three evils in the system pointed out by Sir Bartle Frere, namely,—insufficiency of means; fickleness of purpose; and waste of time. Referring to the question of waste of money, Mr. Wood said he found by the Blue Book that in 1868 a balance of a million and a half lay idle in the hands of the Government; and at the end of 1869 there was an estimated balance of three millions. Sir Bartle Frere said it was very difficult in England to draw the line where public works were local and where they were national. In this country money, say for public roads, was raised upon the security of the rates imposed by the consent of the community in which those works were made—this community acting by majorities in their Vestries or Common Councils, as the case might be. But was it possible to have great works in India carried out on a similar principle? was it advisable for the Government to carry them out compulsorily, and raise money by local taxation for local purposes? Respecting remunerative works, Lord Dalhousie selected roads which he thought would pay the cost of construction and repay the Government every farthing they had expended; and it was found that fully 3,000 miles of railway in India had more than earned the 5 per cent guarantee, and the returns showed that the lines were going on increasing. With regard to the scheme for raising money he ventured to suggest that the great evil of the proposition before them was, that if they wanted to raise a large sum of money, they must not do it by raising such sums of money as the Secretary of State directed, but they must set aside annually from the revenue of India a fixed sum—say three millions sterling—and then leave the Commissioners to deal with it as they thought fit. He should wish to propose an amendment to the effect that the money should be raised by paying to the Commissioners in England annually, say, two millions out of the revenue of England, and by paying to the Commissioners in India one million a year for which they should have power to raise money.

Colonel Hamilton said that, with one exception, he did not know of any expenditure on public works in India that would not be remunerative—the exception was the barracks. With respect to the latter, European men could not occupy them, and the expenditure upon them was wholly wasteful. The upper rooms in the barracks, as was well known to many in that room, were not habitable. He should like to say he should be very sorry to see Sir Bartle Frere's propositions carried out. If Commissioners were selected, it would sever the connection between the Imperial and present system of Government. He did not think any difficulty would be experienced in getting the money under the guarantee system, which was simply a public trust system.

Mr. Maclean observed that Sir Bartle Frere's speech might be divided into two parts. In the first part, certain changes were proposed in the mode of executing public works; and in the second part certain changes in the way of getting the money to pay for them. As regarded the first, he (Mr. Maclean) thought there were very few who would not agree with Sir Bartle that it would be an excellent thing if the men who had the charge of carrying out public works were left a great deal more to themselves, and not so much subjected to control. It might also be said that it would be a very desirable thing to widen the entrance to the department charged with effecting public improvements. (Hear, hear). No doubt it would be hard to find in any service a body of men of higher ability and culture than the Royal Engineers, but they all knew—especially at the present time, when the division of labour is carried to such an extreme, that the highest abilities may be wasted unless they are kept working in a distinct groove—that the great fault connected with the Public Works Department was that one day they might find a man surveying a railway, another day making a Dock, and the next day occupying the post of Master of the Mint or Accountant General. That system could not but cause waste and delay, and it should be entirely altered. (Hear). Passing to the more important part of Sir Bartle Frere's paper, he told them of a plan by which more money might be got for carrying out public works in India. That plan amounted really to this—that more money was to be got by some means or another. Whether they borrowed it or took it out of revenue, it was the same thing—it must be paid by the tax-payers in the long run. They knew that borrowing was not in itself a good thing. It was far better they should not borrow, but at the same time borrowing as the landlord of an estate does—and the Government of India in this case might be regarded as a landlord—was legitimate, so long as they knew they had means at their disposal for repayment. The first thing to be done, then, was to ascertain very distinctly what those means were, and here it was, he thought, Sir Bartle Frere's scheme was to some extent faulty. He felt that the analogy which Sir Bartle Frere drew between such towns as Manchester and other towns in the North of England and India would not hold good. It must be remembered that the people of Manchester and other towns knew perfectly well what their resources were, and how far they could go and where to fix the limit at which to tax themselves. They were sure not to incur a heavy debt they had no means of paying. But in India the case was different. The people there had no power to tax themselves, and he, like Mr Fleming, had been in some doubt to whom Sir Bartle Frere meant to give the power of taxing them—whether the money to repay such loans as might be obtained was to be raised by the Supreme Government or by local Governments and Commissioners. But on referring to the printed report, he saw Sir Bartle used such phrases as—"If it (the local Government) had the authority of the Supreme Government to pledge any part of the resources of India, it would pledge them;" and—"If it had the authority of the Government of India to impose a new tax," it would do so. It was not meant then, apparently, that the limits of fresh taxation should be left to be determined by the caprice of any Commissioner who aspired to make a name by constructing great and splendid public works. All who knew India were aware that the local Governments generally wished not to do too little, but too much. In fact, each Governor or Commissioner was ambitious of making his capital a little Paris, and the example of Paris might convince them that an expenditure on public works carried on in the most magnificent style and without regard to expense did not always produce a state of contentment and loyalty among the people. (Applause). He assumed, then, that this would not be done—that the local authorities would still, according to Sir Bartle Frere's scheme, be restrained by the Supreme Government, so as to be checked from spending too much money on the public works. Well, then, what ought the Government of India, retaining the power of the purse, to do in this case in order to provide the necessary means for repaying loans? It seemed to be very generally overlooked that the land revenue was charged with distinct duties towards the land, and that the Government was bound to set apart a distinct sum for improvements affecting agriculture, just as every good landlord did out of the rent received from his estate. He believed the duty of the Government of India was to ascertain exactly what definite proportion of the land revenue ought to be set apart every year for public works, so that there might be a special fund always devoted to this purpose; and then it would not matter whether this amount simply were spent from year to year without borrowing, nor whether, on the security of such a fund, loans were raised which it would be sufficient to repay. But, it would be urged, if you take so much out of the revenue, you will not have enough left to meet the general expenditure of the country. If that were so, it would be their duty either to cut down expenditure or to impose fresh taxes, not to confiscate the public works fund. If the net revenue were not sufficient, after deducting so much for public works, to fulfil the ordinary purposes of taxation and maintain the Government officially, more taxes ought to be imposed, and the people told the distinct purposes for which they were raised. They ought to endeavour to reduce their expenditure within the limits of their net revenue, or have fresh taxation. He should put his suggestions before the meeting in this form:—First of all the Government should set apart a fixed sum to be expended upon the land; then if it should be ascertained that the expenditure could not be cut within the limit of the present taxation; the people should be told fairly and honestly, as was told to the English people, that fresh taxes must be imposed, and thus the public works would not be brought into disrepute by taxing the people specially for them when there were funds already existing for the very purpose. (Cheers.)

The Chairman remarked that it was to be assumed the work to be considered were really economical and productive works. If they kept India at all they must keep it by their works, and of primary works the first were those for the storage, collection, and distribution of water. If these works were properly established it would be a matter of great economy. Again, it was a great duty of the Government of India to remove the causes of devastating epidemics. Again they must have roads for the removal of materials and for ordinary traffic. Having referred to the question of drainage—to the condition of England in that respect 30 or 40 years ago and to the applications made to the Court of Chancery to authorise the expenditure of money by persons having a life interest in estates, for drainage purposes—the Chairman argued that the arrangement by which the Central Enclosure Commission was appointed was an economical one and prevented a great deal of wasteful outlay. He ventured to say, from his own experience, that the administrative principle laid down in Sir Bartle Frere's paper would, if carried out, stop the enormous waste of time by which works, which could be completed in months, occupied years in their execution. One gentleman spoke of the extravagant outlay of £25,000 extra for our army in India. Well, that was part of a master economy for the retention of India.

Mr. Taylor, after expressing his extreme gratification at the presence amongst them of Sir Bartle Frere, said that that presence was an indication that the East India Association was at length being, to some extent, recognised. He spoke from hearsay, but he believed that when first the Association was brought into the world, it was considered a troublesome, meanderable bantling, and he had not the slightest doubt that some years ago there were some who would have adopted any of the modern systems of infanticide to put the little baby out of life altogether. (Laughter). That state of things no longer existed, as was proved by the presence amongst them of Sir Bartle Frere. (Applause.) The question before them at the present time was the great financial crisis in India brought about by financial blundering and by the expenditure by that blessed institution called Public Works. With regard to that particular department, Sir Bartle Frere came there without consulting the Government of India. He uttered his own individual opinions, but still Sir Bartle did not appear to wish to separate himself from the department he represented. He (Mr. Taylor) was led to that conclusion by peculiar expressions of Sir Bartle, such as "I admit this"—"I concede that." (Hear, hear.) Having described the "photographic picture" of the Public Works Department in India which Sir Bartle Frere had drawn, Mr. Taylor spoke of the proposed appointment of trustees who should have the power to borrow money for expenditure in India. As far as that went, he did not think anything could be better, but still he saw a great deal in the way. And first, as Mr. Smollett said, supposing the trustees were appointed and the money raised, where did it go to? Why, it went to this very department where there were "waste, delay, and fickleness of purpose." (Hear). He did not understand whether the trustees were to remain in England or in India. If in England, their supervision would be too distant to be effective, and if in India the old leaven—the old department—would override any number of Commissioners. (Applause.) The Parliament of England hold the purse-strings and the Government of India ought to satisfy Parliament with respect to its expenditure. Instead of offering his cordial approval of Sir Bartle Frere's propositions, he ventured to propose to the Association the following resolution:—"That the Council of the East India Association be requested to solicit Parliament to advise her most gracious Majesty to appoint and send to India a Royal Commission to inquire into the general administration of India since its direct transference to the sovereignty of the Crown and into the general state of its finance, and to report thereon."

Mr. Maitland said it should be borne in mind with respect to Sir Bartle Frere's scheme for the raising of money, that nearly one hundred millions of money had been spent in India by the guaranteed railway companies, and that Government was proposing to spend nearly one hundred millions of money. All the people of India had to do with reference to these works was to pay the fares when they travelled by them. But if the people of India, in addition to what they paid in fares had to pay taxes and interest, in a few years the public money of which a very considerable advance was made would form an obligation which would impede the progress of the public works which were most wanted in India. A gentleman had said it did not matter whether the money for productive works came out of loans or out of revenue. To his mind there was a great difference, because, if they took too much revenue they would have their public works very much delayed indeed. He should imagine the money for productive works could be raised by loan, whether by the Guarantee Companies in the way the Government of India contemplated, or as it had lately been done, by the native princes. He begged also to differ from the gentleman who said the Government of India had not spent their money advantageously on any public works in India, and he so differed from that gentleman when he considered that the Government had invested a very large sum of money in railways in India.

Mr. Pritchard had no particular objection to make to Sir Bartle Frere's scheme, unless that he thought it premature to discuss how they should find the money for public works, and how it should be administered, until some steps were taken to inquire into the financial administration of India. Until that inquiry were made, it would be impossible for the Government of India or any one else to go into the English market, because so long as the finances of India were in their present state they could command no confidence. Having quoted the words of Lord Mayo and Mr. Strachey to show in what a bad condition the financial position of India was, Mr. Pritchard seconded the resolution moved by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Wood protested against the resolution being received without full notice of it being given.

Mr. Taylor said he was not aware it was contrary to the rules of the Association to propose a resolution.

Sir Bartle Frere then briefly replied to the remarks upon his paper made by the several speakers. He explained that what he really wanted to do with respect to administration was to bring the controlling power closer to the work which had to be done, and he instanced the Orissa Irrigation Works to show that, the Directors in England and an Executive in India with many scattered branches of administration it was impossible the project could succeed. With respect to one remark as to the danger of allowing the local Governments to impose taxes, he wished to say that nothing should be more jealously watched than the power to impose new taxes. (Hear, hear). In all time past and in all time to come they would see taxes imposed, and whether it was by the local Governments or by the Government of India, they were imposed for particular purposes. Under his scheme the Government of India and the local Governments could say to the people in England who held the money—"There is a particular tax we have to get every year under the authority of a particular Act of Parliament, and the proceeds of this tax are to go in repayment of a particular loan." That was a more business-like way than the present system. As to the suggestion that a part of the money—say two millions—should be set aside for a particular purpose he thought a part of his plan had been misunderstood. He should never like to meddle with any sort of enterprise which could be undertaken by private gentlemen with their private means, or to look for any share in the remuneration which might arise from the work. Colonel Hamilton said he preferred the guarantee system. He thought the objections to that system might be eliminated. He should like to see it extended, and he did not wish that any part of his own plan should conflict with the guarantee system. He quite agreed with Mr. Maclean that the entrance into the Public Works Department should be widened. They ought to look for the skill of the best engineers. All the world came to England for them, and whenever there was a difficult work to be accomplished in India they ought to look to England for engineers, at present, at all events. As to the suggestion that a portion of the land revenue should be specially set apart for public works, he had always been of opinion that should be done, and hoped to see the time when it would be no longer neglected. In conclusion, he would only say that any word which he had uttered there was no admission by the Council of India—he spoke simply on his own account and in his individual capacity. He took the case as it was stated—not on private authority—not on the authority of anything he knew officially—but upon what every body might have read in the public newspapers—upon what was stated by the Governor General to his Council for the purpose of being made public. Nothing he had said could be taken for more than the suggestion of a private individual.

Mr. Taylor then withdrew his resolution; and, a unanimous and cordial vote of thanks having been accorded to Sir Bartle Frere, the meeting broke up.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of the Indian railway companies, in his official report for the year 1869-70, states that there are now 4,628 miles of railway open in India, which have cost about £79,000,000. During last year 261 miles were opened for traffic, and 347 miles have been added since. The latter included that portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which completes the great trans-peninsula line between Bombay and Calcutta, and also the first line—viz. from Jhellum to Khamgaon, which has been undertaken and completed by the State. Other works have been progressing and several lines are on the eve of completion. The chord line of the East Indian will be finished in the course of this year. The line between Madras and Bombay, with the exception of the bridge over the Kistna, should also be opened next cold season. The Delhi line will probably be completed. The Oude and Rohilkund Company will open their first section beyond Lucknow, viz. to Byram Ghat; and the extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway to Goalundo will, it is expected, be ready for opening in the course of this year. Progress has also been made on the Punjaub State line which, with the exception of a few diversions, is to occupy one-half of the trunk road. The lines which form the system of railways for Oude and Rohilkund have now all been sanctioned and staked out, and the earthworks have been formed over many miles. The bridges also have been put in hand, and permanent way material taken to different parts of the line. The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and the Great Southern Railway Companies have made every preparation for carrying out with vigour the extensions committed to them; and the Carnatic Company, which has taken the place of the former Indian Tramway Company, is making the surveys for the extension of the line to Cuddalore, and is about to convert the narrow guage line between Arconum and Conjeveram into a first-class railway, with the standard guage of 5 feet 6 inches. The total length of lines sanctioned yet remaining to be finished is 1,519½ miles.

With regard to lines in the hands of Government, and which are termed "State Railways," one, the Calcutta and Canning Town, was surrendered to the Government by the company which constructed it; another, the Jhellum and Khamgaon, was executed under the directions of Government officers in the space of nine months, and is being worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company; the third—viz. the Lahore and Peshawur line—is being laid out and constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Lee Smith. The lines which are now being surveyed by the Government in view to their early commencement are, 1st, from Delhi in a southerly direction to Rewaree with a branch to Furruknuggur, where valuable brine springs exist; 2nd, from Agra to Sambhur salt lake and on to Ajmeer, forming a junction at some point to be determined on with the above-mentioned line from Delhi; 3rd, from Mooltan by the valley of the Indus to Rohree; 4th, from Koolburga to Hyderabad; 5th, from Karwar to Hoobloe. The line between Koolburga and Hyderabad, though in one sense a State line, will not be paid for by the Government. Sir Salar Jung, the chief Minister of his Highness the Nizam, has engaged to provide a million of capital for the construction of this line, which is to be executed and managed by the Indian Government for the Nizam. The Maharajah Holkar has also arranged to advance a million sterling for the branch to Indore from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the British Government allowing him 4½ per cent interest upon the loan, and dividing with him rateably on the share of the outlay contributed by him the profits over and above that rate.

Some of the statistics relating to the various lines, and the financial position of the companies, are summarized as follows by Mr. Danvers:—

The amount of capital raised by the companies during the year ending March 31 was £4,269,252, and there was a balance of £3,202,119 to their credit at the beginning of the year. They have expended £4,393,027, and it is estimated that during the present year they will expend £5,021,800, and the Government £1,229,800.

Materials to the amount of 211,750 tons, which cost £1,432,784, have been despatched from this country during the year, making, with the shipments of former years, a total amount of 3,929799 tons, of the value of £26,484,919, that has been sent to India for the railways.

The locomotive and rolling stocks now consist of 1,174 engines, 3,113 passenger carriages, and 22,393 trucks and waggons.

The number of shareholders on the 31st of December last was 48,793; and there were 7,

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, July 8.)

THE Ministerial changes consequent upon Lord Clarendon's death are complete: Lord Granville is the new Foreign Minister; Lord Kimberley succeeds him in the Colonial Office; Lord Halifax becomes Lord Privy Seal; Mr. W. E. Forster enters the Cabinet, retaining his present office of Vice-President of the Educational Council; and Lord Camperdown takes the Lordship of the Admiralty vice the Competition Wallah.

The possible acceptance of the Crown of Spain by Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen meets with much opposition in France. The Foreign Minister in a recent sitting of the Legislative Body has spoken very strongly against the movement. There are rumours of warlike preparations.

Her Majesty and the Royal Family are in the enjoyment of good health, and still remain at Windsor. The Queen has made one or two visits to London, and has also attended some public ceremonies during the week.

A long discussion has taken place in the House of Commons concerning the collision between the Bombay and the Oneida. Mr. H. Tracey made a motion for further inquiry into Captain Eyre's conduct, with a view of vindicating that officer, after considerable debate, and an explanation from Mr. Gladstone, he withdrew.

The Lord Chancellor has promised to bring in a Bill to add to the judicial strength of the Privy Council, which will greatly facilitate the hearing of Indian appeals.

The Irish Land Bill will come before the House of Lords for third reading this evening.

The Education Bill has progressed in Committee up to clause 57.

A question concerning the unfitness of the new military barracks at Jullundur and Allahabad was put to the Under-Secretary for India the other evening, who has promised an inquiry.

The East India Contracts Bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons.

The charge of felony, which was preferred against Boulton, Park, and others, has been withdrawn; they are released on bail, and are to be tried in December at the Queen's Bench.

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MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

ON July 5 Mr. George Lewis, jun., on the part of the defendant Boulton, and also on the behalf of Hurt, applied for a summons on the Treasury to show cause why the indictment found against the several defendants at the Central Criminal Court should not be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench by writ of certiorari, on the ground of important questions being raised, and the necessity of the case being tried by a special jury. A summons was granted.

On the 6th, in the Court of Queen's Bench, the motion was heard before Lord Cockburn and Justice Cockburn.

Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Lewis appeared for the prisoners; the Attorney-General and Mr. Archbold appeared for the Crown.

The proceedings were private; but it is understood that the Crown have abandoned the charge of felony, and that the certiorari in question was granted in the indictments for misdemeanour. The trial will not take place before the sittings after Michaelmas Term at Westminster. The amount of bail was fixed in Boulton's case at two sureties in £250 each, and himself in £1,000; and in Park's case, two sureties in £500 each, and himself in £1,000.

FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE,"

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

AT the Court at Windsor, the 6th day of July, 1870, Lord Justice Sir William Milbourne James and Sir Barnes Peacock were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Joseph Lister, Esq., to be one of the Surgeons in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Scotland, in the room of James Syme, Esq., deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Wellington Cairns, Esq. (now Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and Nevis), to be Lieut.-Governor of the colony of British Honduras.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Jules Louis Calix, Esq., to be Paymaster and Advocate-General for the Island of Mauritius.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JULY 8.

46th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut.-Gen. Charles Stuart, to be Col., vice Lieut.-Gen. E. H. D. E. Napier, deceased.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Capt. Frederick Edward Hadow (late Madras) to be Capt., vice J. Blair, retired upon full pay; Second Capt. Albert William Whinyates (late Madras), from temporary half pay, to be Second Capt., vice F. E. Hadow.

106th Foot.—The date of Ensign Brice's appointment is July 6, 1870, and not as previously stated.

BREVET.

Capt. James Blair, retired full pay, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be Major, the rank being honorary only.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, July 9.)

THE report of the Commission on Over-regulation is finished and will be submitted to Her Majesty. It is understood to recognise vested interests.

Lieutenant-General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B., Adjutant-General, will leave the Horse Guards in September, but the precise date is, we understand, not yet fixed.

The post of Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, vacant by the appointment of Captain G. M. Cardew, 67th Regiment, Brigade-Major of the Infantry Brigade at Dublin, will not be filled.

Major-General A. Borton, C.B., accompanied by Lieutenant E. D. Shafto, Royal Artillery, aide-de-camp, will leave England within the next few days for India, to assume command of the Mysore division of the Madras Army, to which, as we stated a fortnight since, he had been appointed.

We hear that at the recent inspection of some celebrated battalions the "statelines" of their movements was much admired, but that they took far too much time to deploy into line! That means simple destruction; "statelines" and solidity would just ensure the completeness of the work. The moral effect of slow grand movements is lost now-a-days in smoke and distance. What is the use of our new drill if it be not carried out?

We understand Major-General Sir A. Horsford will succeed Major-General Newton at Malta, and that General Newton will take the command of the Infantry Brigade at the Curragh, vacated by Major-General A. Borton on his assuming the Mysore command. Sir A. Horsford has not long returned from the Crimea, where he, in company with Colonel Gwilt, 34th Regiment, was well received by the Russian authorities.

Major-General F. P. Haines will, in all probability, succeed Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., as Quartermaster-General, when Sir Hope assumes command of the Aldershot Division in the autumn, upon the completion of Sir James Yorke Scarlett's term of service there. Major-General Haines possesses every qualification for the post and we doubt not that, should he be appointed, under him the duties of the department will be conducted in as highly satisfactory a manner as they have been during Sir Hope Grant's *régime*.

Out of the thirteen regiments of cavalry and infantry which served in Afghanistan in 1839-40-41-42, with a complement of about four hundred officers, the following short list of seven names includes the surviving officers, three serving on full pay, viz.:—General Borton, C. B.; Colonel Thomas, C. B., 67th Regiment; Colonel Fyers, C. B., Rifle Brigade; Colonel Stannus, C. B., 20th Hussars; Colonel Jenkins, 19th Hussars; Colonel R. J. Eagar, 31st Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Bray, 4th King's Own Regiment. The following regiments served in Afghanistan:—3rd, 4th, 14th Hussars, 16th Lancers, 2nd, 9th, 13th, 17th, 31st, 40th, 41st, 44th, and 101st Regiments.

Both the 1st battalion 9th Regiment and 2nd battalion 11th Regiment, will, on arrival home from the Cape of Good Hope in H. M. S. Himalaya and Serapis at the end of this month or early in August, be quartered in Ireland, both probably at Dublin, replacing the 2nd battalions 15th and 16th Regiments upon the Irish establishment. The 2nd battalion 15th Regiment, with the depôt companies of the 61st Regiment attached, will, on relief, proceed, as ordered some weeks since, to the Channel Islands, relieving the 2nd battalion 17th Regiment, ordered to Aldershot, and the 2nd battalion 16th Regiment, with the depôt companies of the 69th Regiment attached, will proceed to Canterbury and Chatham.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for the production of Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the exact peculiar qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, July 9.)

THE EUROPEAN DIFFICULTY.

AGAIN a bolt out of the blue. On Sunday, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was startled by a telegram announcing that Marshal Prim had offered the throne of Spain to Leopold of Hohenzollern, head of the Catholic branch of the Prussian family, and declared by the family treaty of 1849, when Sigmaringen and Hechingen were ceded to Prussia, to be a Prince of the Blood and within the limits of succession. The telegram, at first received with incredulity, was speedily confirmed; and as the matter had been kept a profound secret from the French Embassies in Madrid and Berlin, the Tuileries came at once to the conclusion that the affair was an intrigue directed against France, and resolved at once on offering to Prussia the alternatives of withdrawal or war. This resolve was on Wednesday communicated by the Duc de Gramont and M. Ollivier in the plainest manner to the Chamber, where it excited deep enthusiasm; to Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, who started at once for Ems to see King William; and to the Spanish Minister, who of course knew nothing of the transaction. Meanwhile, Prince Leopold had accepted, the Spanish Government had accepted his acceptance, and the Cortes had been summoned to Madrid for the 20th to ratify everything *en bloc*.

The situation is undeniably serious. France, it is clear, means war—indeed the Emperor, after his minister's declarations, could not avoid war without abdicating—and we are by no means so sure as our contemporaries seem to be that either Prussia or Spain will give way. The attitude of neither is yet defined, but to judge from the *North-German Correspondence*, which always contains the explanation Potsdam desires to circulate, Prussia will refuse to interfere with Prince Leopold, will profess entire innocence of any intrigue, and will leave France to attack her if she pleases. This resolve will not be weakened by the resentment sure to be excited by M. Ollivier's arrogant phrase that "whenever Europe is persuaded that France is firm, Europe does not resist her desire." On the other side, it is incredible that Marshal Prim, who, though a trooper, is no imbecile, should have made such an offer without knowing how it would be received both in Berlin and Paris, and without intending if need be to fight the matter through. He is a destroyed man if he shrinks, for Spain will never forgive him for sub-

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[illegible] Note with attention [illegible] is in the Mediterranean, that in the event of a war the Spanish ports are open to her, that the combined Prussian and Spanish fleets would be formidable even to France, and that Italy will in such a struggle have but one object,—Rome.

The latest intelligence (8 P.M., Friday) amounts only to this,—that the Prussian Government will do nothing to prevent Prince Leopold's accession, but calmly awaits attack, and has given that attitude as a "cue" to the Berlin papers; and that Prim on his side is so determined, that a formal menace of a suspension of diplomatic relations has been held out to him. We note a hint that Napoleon may recede, flinging out Ollivier's head to the people, but it is improbable.

THE PEERS AND THE IRISH BILL.

The Peers, having had a Sunday for reflection, are getting along quite nicely again. On Thursday, when the Report was brought up, Lord Granville offered various fair seeming compromises; and the Lords, aware that submission was inevitable, accepted the situation with some dignity, and reversed their most dangerous votes. Lord Salisbury's amendment, in particular, reducing the grade of the tenants entitled to compensation from £100 to £50 was carried by 130 to 48, though he fought gallantly in its defence. The amendment prohibiting the tenant from letting in concert was cancelled by allowing such letting, unless prohibited in writing. The refusal to allow the Courts to presume that improvements belong to the tenant was given up, the Duke of Richmond accepting the presumption, except in six cases to be specified by Government. And finally, the amendment allowing a landlord to refuse compensation to an assignee was withdrawn, in favour of another giving the compensation, unless the Court thought the landlord had reasonable grounds for refusing the assent. There remained one or two other points, notably the reduction carried by the Duke of Richmond in the general scale of compensation; but the House will compromise them, and this great Bill, one of the greatest legislative achievements of our century, may be regarded as passed.

The main result of this incident in the Lords is one which we regret,—a distinct decrease in the prestige of the Marquis of Salisbury. No man represents instinctive Toryism with ability and courage like his, and it is a pity to see his natural leadership rendered impossible by want either of judgment or of foresight. There may be occasions on which the Peers ought to fight; there may be occasions on which they ought to retreat; but there never can be an occasion on which they ought to fight without considering whether victory is possible or an honourable retreat open. Clearly that was not sufficiently considered in the debate upon this Bill. Such resolves, but a Balaclava charge,—very magnificent, but not war, and with this additional aggravation, that while Lord Lucan's charge in the Crimea made every Englishman a braver man, Lord Salisbury's charge has made every Tory peer less hopeful.

CONVOCATION, AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Imagine the Upper House of Convocation engaged in defending religious liberty! It has happened this week, nevertheless. It appears that the scholars engaged in the revision of the translation of the New Testament commenced their labours with a service and the celebration of the Communion. One scholar was supposed (erroneously) by the members of the Church Union to be a Unitarian, and they were therefore indignant at his treatment. He might be worthy to revise the Scripture, but as to admission to the table,—fauph! Consequently they begged Convocation to relieve the Church from a calamity and a scandal. The Upper House refused, and the Bishops, remembering that they are bishops of a National Church, spoke out boldly. The Bishop of Gloucester denounced the "latent uncharity,"—or was it the "patent uncharity?"—of the petitioners; the Bishop of Salisbury did not see what business a communicant had with the faith of another communicant; the Bishop of Ely said Nonconformists were Christians, and he should certainly not object to any Nonconformist who might present himself at the table; the Bishop of Bath and Wells agreed; the Bishop of Winchester lamented that Nonconformists should present themselves, but did not advise their rejection; and the Bishop of London lamented the uncharitableness of the Church Union, and doubted their law. One would have thought that these fanatics for the Church would have welcomed what was undoubtedly an act of submission or amity to the Church, a formal recognition by Nonconformists that its most special celebration could confer spiritual benefit. There are men, however, who would not go to heaven if they had to travel third class.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

What in the world is the India House about, or the Commons either, that so immense a change in the position of the Indian Railways is made without comment? Mr. Grant Duff, in answer to Sir Stafford Northcote, stated that the following are the terms of the new contract with the Great India Peninsula Railway:—"In consideration of the Company surrendering their right to a reversion of the second moiety of the surplus profit (thereby allowing of a perpetual equal division between the Government and the Company of all surplus profit which may be earned in any half-year beyond 5 per cent.), the Secretary of State agrees to cancel the whole existing debt against the Company for guaranteed interest advanced, and in future to meet the charge for guaranteed interest without taking account against the Company of any deficiency between the amount thereof and the net earnings of the railway in each half-year. The Secretary of State in Council *further relinquishes the right*, which the Government possesses under the contract, *of purchasing the railway at the expiration of the first twenty-five years*,—*viz.*, *in* 1874." That last cool cession is one which the India House has scarcely the right to make without the assent of Parliament, whose authority it thereby limits. The money arrangement is a fair bargain, but the cession of this right is a modification of a policy almost Imperial.

POOR PAT.

A case was decided on Wednesday by the Petty Sessions of Ballinahinch which explains a good many Irish matters. Patrick M'Kenna, farmer, hired Patrick M'Comish, to do farm labour for six months, promising to give him food and £5 4s. for the whole time, that is, 4s. a week. Patrick M'Comish, in return, agreed to obey all orders and to work from 5.30 A.M. to 6.45 P.M., thirteen hours and a quarter every day. Food seems to have meant milk, stirabout limited in quantity, an allowance of bread, potatoes, and some bits of bacon,—not a bad stint, if there were enough of it. M'Comish got up too late, went to chapel on Sundays, and was impertinent to his employer, who at last summoned him. In Court poor Pat added to all his sins humour, declaring that he always drank his milk first, "for fear the stirabout should be lost in it, they were that thin." Thereupon the Bench declared he would "never make a pleasant servant," accused him of impertinence, threatened him with seven days' imprisonment for saying "I have a claim for my diet," and discharged him without his wages. It is all perfectly right, no doubt, and explains exactly why America, where Pat gets a dollar a day, ten hours' work, all the bread, pork, and beans he can eat, and a magistrate whom he helped to elect, is such a bad place for an Irishman.

PARLIAMENTARY BOREDOM.

The House of Commons is greatly exercised about the best method of dealing with bores. The regular practice when a member will persist in bringing on a question which no one wants to discuss is for other members to slip away; when somebody, generally Mr. Selwyn Ibbetson, moves that the House be counted, and forty members not being present, the sitting ends. The drawback of this practice is that the evening is lost, and any important business which may be on the paper after the obnoxious motion is postponed. There was a sharp discussion on Monday as to the utility of the practice, and Government was lectured for not taking more trouble to keep a House, but nothing was arranged. Mr. Disraeli suggested that no count-out should be allowed till the House had sat fifteen minutes; but this only guards against "surprise" counts, which are not very frequent. The power must be reserved, to prevent important business being carried by a small body of mere officials at the end of the session, but we do not see why every "count" should close the House for that night. Why not make it a rule that whenever a count occurred the business in hand should be stopped for that night, but other business might go on? That would be a civil intimation to the bore to go to bed, and leave the House to its work.

INDIAN APPEALS.

The Lord Chancellor, on Friday week, said the Government were well aware of the arrears in the business of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and hoped to improve the tribunal. They proposed to bring in a Bill taking power to add to the Committee all retired judges and barristers of a certain standing who happened to be Privy Councillors, and to divide the Committee into two Courts. Business, however, must be expedited in India, as the translations of the requisite documents are often years behind time; and the Committee is not content with the extracts which satisfy the High Court. All this seems rather perfunctory sort of work. No appeal since 1866 has been so much as set down for hearing; and Lord Hatherley proposes to mend that state of affairs by bringing in a Bill not yet ready, enabling Government to ask certain old gentlemen whether it will suit them to do a great quantity of laborious work for a very little pay. Make Mr. Maine a Privy Councillor, and promise him a cheque for £10,000 the day the work is done, and the arrears will be swept off in a year. If that will ruin the Treasury, tax the appellants, who, in nine cases out of ten, are fighting because litigation takes with them the place of private war.

COLONIAL POLICY.

We have given elsewhere the substance of a remarkable letter addressed by Mr. Fox, Premier of New Zealand, to the Governor, declaring Lord Granville's policy to be dictated by a wish that the Colony should quit the Empire. He has also forwarded a letter to President Grant, begging that New Zealand and Australian wool may be admitted into the Union duty free, and that New Zealand may be permitted for the future "to communicate with Washington direct on matters affecting the relations between the two countries." The Premier makes this message, irrespective of the people by

[illegible] logical to begin by taking Spain to task. [illegible] is undoubtedly the principal agent in [illegible] which is to "imperil the interests and [illegible] of France." And, after all, does the peril exist? Does it follow that a Prussian Prince [illegible] to the throne of Spain would be the vassal or [illegible] acquious ally of Prussia; and even if he were [illegible] to accept this uninviting position, is it at all [illegible] that the nation would permit him? Would he [illegible] the contrary, be watched with greater jealousy [illegible] questions at all affecting Prussian interests than [illegible] were other than a Prussian? The days are gone [illegible] such a Constitutional Monarch—more especially [illegible] an alien race called to the Throne by the voice [illegible] people—could hope to shape the national policy. [illegible] would be quicker to perceive and admit these [illegible] other considerations than French politicians [illegible] ordinary circumstances, but, unluckily, their [illegible] feeling towards Prussia is extraordinary, and exceptional. The moment it becomes a question of Prussia and Bismark—for the two always go together—few Frenchmen can help losing, not only their logic, but even the plainest considerations of fair play and common sense. Not content with the doctrine, though a tolerably strong one, that whatever Bismark does is bad, they push on to the converse, that whatever is bad, is done by Bismark, and whenever a difficulty arises paraphrase the old diplomatist's questions, "Who is she," by asking "Where is he?" Yesterday the *Constitutionnel* devoted an article, supposed to be inspired, to proving that "he" has been at the bottom of the whole Spanish revolution from the dethronement of Isabella downwards, his object, of course, being to keep up a possible source of disturbance on the frontiers of France. It is very hard for an Englishman and an outsider to realize the bitterness and jealousy with which Frenchmen have regarded Prussia, since Sadowa, the feeling creeps up on all occasions, great and small. It led the other day, in the Chamber, to a debate the tone of which was altogether beneath the dignity of the Legislative Assembly of a great nation, and the French army, where the sentiment is naturally strongest, has just shown, in the most singular fashion, to what astonishing lengths that may be carried. An unlucky Deputy on the "Left" venured to say—though, luckily for himself, not from the Tribune, but during the speech of another Deputy—that the French army would not prove a match for the Prussian. In 24 hours "a large number of French officers" had written to the *Jays* calling upon the speaker to give up his name, in order that they might exact satisfaction for the gross insult he had offered to the French army, that army which has covered itself with glory in the Crimea, Italy, Mexico, &c. In case the Deputy declined to come forward and face the just wrath of the French army—I forget its exact number—the officers declared that they would consider the whole of the Left responsible for what he had said. As the recreant Deputy up to the present moment has declined to declare himself, I presume the whole Left must consider itself challenged and mutually horsewhipped. Imagine, if you can, Mr. Bright and his followers in the House of Commons challenged to fight by "a large number of English officers" because some Radical—name unknown—had dared to pronounce any foreign army superior to our own. It would not be fair, however, to regard this extravagant outrage upon the freedom of Parliamentary discussion as an average specimen of military licence or tyranny in France. I only give it as an illustration—occurring, as it does, at the present moment—of what I have already said, that the mere mention of Prussia is enough to account for any violation, no matter how startling, of logic, justice, or common sense. The French Government and the French Chamber have unmistakably shown that they are ready to go to war with Prussia, and to drag Europe probably into war, rather than allow the Spanish nation to place a Prussian on the Spanish Throne, and I think there can be no doubt that they represent the feeling of the great majority of the French nation. If the French again found themselves, or again fancied themselves "Bismarqués"—a word which bids fair to become as classical as our "burke"—I doubt whether the strongest Government, resting, as it ultimately must, upon the good will of the army, could, if it would, keep them from war. The present Government would, I believe, if it has shown itself ready enough for war, and this a fact which ought to be duly marked and inwardly digested by all believers in moral force, whatever may be the result of the present imbroglio. I have been assuming, for the sake of argument, that Spain will be so ready to accept Prince Leopold's French interference apart—as he is to accept the Throne; but very few, if any, here, expect this, or believe that even Prim will be able, in the teeth of Republicans, Carlists, Alphonsists, Montpensierists, and Esparterists to force a pretender with so few claims or merits of his own down the Spanish throat. Add to this miscellaneous opposition—the first fruits of which would probably be Civil War—the concentrated efforts of diplomatic Europe to avert a collision between France and Prussia, and the balance of probability is here naturally felt to incline strongly in favour of a peaceful solution of the Hohenzollern difficulty. It is, perhaps, not more charitable than just to credit the French Government with an honest belief that, under the circumstances, they have only to make it clearly understood that France is ready to go to war and they are sure to carry their point peacefully. They may sincerely "rely upon the wisdom of Germany and the friendship of Spain," backed by diplomatic agencies; but Prim cannot, whatever be the result, escape the responsibility of having risked a war which there are no valid considerations, moral or political, to justify.

MR. AYRTON FOR INDIA!

A rumour is current that Mr. Ayrton, who annoys the House of Commons, is to be offered the Financial membership of the Indian Council. We hope it is true, for the appointment would be a good one. Mr. Ayrton knows India, understands finance, can make a department choose between hard work and suicide, and really cares to keep down not only extravagance, but expenditure. There is no authentic work to be done in Calcutta, where the Palace is a barrack, and the Cathedral a beer-chest with a walking-stick in it, and Mr. Ayrton would be the very man to bring that dreadful Public Works' Department into discipline. If he flayed anybody in the process, so much the better; but Mr. Ayrton at the head of a great department, conducting it by correspondence instead of speech, and with nobody to bait him, would be placable enough. If he were not, he would do his work well, and make life in Calcutta a trifle less monotonous.

CITIZENS OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

The Senate of the United States has finally refused to consider either Chinese or Indians as citizens. It has resolved, by 27 to 12, to retain the word "white" in the naturalization laws, and then by 31 to 20 passed a clause allowing naturalization to Africans or their descendants. The notion seems to have been to exclude Pagans; but should the Chinese ever flock in in millions, the seeds of another civil war lie in this exception. By the way, have the American lawyers any authoritative definition of the word "white," as applied to persons not of African descent? We have been told that the great "German" missionary in China, Mr. Gutzlaff, was of pure Chinese blood, and it would never have occurred to anybody that he was not a darkish German. We have seen Chinese much whiter than many brown Englishmen.

A NEW WAY TO PAY AN OLD DEBT.

Proposals to pay off the National Debt which were once so frequent are now few, but on Tuesday Mr. Lambert brough forward a resolution declaring it the duty of Government to pay off the Debt, and propose to devote a ninepenny income-tax to that purpose,—a proposal which is straightforward, clear-headed, and absurd. No Ministry would survive the attempt a week. Mr. Lowe, in a speech for him unusually respectful, showed that we were reducing the Debt very fast, but employed no general argument, and did not advert to the impression of men like Mr. Stanley Jevons, that the Debt is fast paying itself off, the value of the gold which we contracted to pay falling slowly but perceptibly.

"FIGARO" PROSECUTED.

Really, M. Ollivier is too silly. The *Figaro* recently published a story stating that Lord Clarendon lent Louis Napoleon when in exile £20,000. The Emperor Napoleon repaid the money, but Lord Clarendon refused the interest, saying he would demand it at a future date. He did so in the shape of the French Treaty of Commerce. As Lord Clarendon never lent the money, never had it back, and did not negotiate the treaty in question, the joke is a very poor one; but the *Figaro* is to be prosecuted, that is, punished, for inventing it. M. Ollivier should do his work more completely, and imprison the next editor who reprints that story about the big gooseberries. That is false news too.

A CENTENARIAN.

A real centenarian appears at last to have been found. Mr. Jacob Luning died on 23rd June, at the age of 103. His history can be proved by documents step by step from his birth, and one especial fact about him would seem to be conclusive. He certainly issued his life in the Equitable in 1799, when he gave evidence that he was 32 years old. As it was his clear interest, if he lied at all, to make himself out younger than he was, this testimony, received as conclusive by the Equitable, would appear to be beyond all doubt. It is said to be the first time that an insurance has ever been claimed on the death of a centenarian.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

(*The Times*, July 9.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

THE Hohenzollern question here, of course, completely dwarfs and overshadows all others, but it is one which, in this age of telegrams, a Correspondent finds it peculiarly difficult to treat. Before this letter can be published the question will, in all probability, have either assumed a more alarming aspect than one now likes to believe possible or it will have passed away like a cloud, as quickly as it grew, and the wise men of the Stock-Exchange and the Bourse will be laughing at the bugbear which now scares them, and trying to persuade themselves that they never really thought it formidable. I am bound, however, to give you the impression of the moment, without regard to what the next may bring forth, and at present the situation of affairs is about as delicate, to use a convenient euphemism, as could well be imagined. I doubt whether it can be better described briefly than in the words which the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duc de Gramont, used a few hours ago in addressing the Corps Legislatif:—"We rely on the wisdom of Germany and the friendship of Spain." Taken with its ill-omened context about "disturbing the balance of power in Europe," "imperilling the interests and the honour of France," and "the determination of the Ministry to do their duty, without hesitation and without weakness," this short sentence can only mean that if Prince Leopold is made King of Spain France will declare war against Prussia. I ought to add that the Minister's announcement was received with deafening applause from nearly all parts of the Chamber. A cruel blow this to those who hold, with M. Jules Favre, that in these days of universal enlightenment and of an international public opinion, we may trust for the preservation of peace to "moral forces" in lieu of "bloated armaments." From the "moral force" point of view it is difficult to see what sort of justification the French Government and people can possibly find for trying to prevent Spain from choosing this or that King, and the difficulty is not diminished by the singular fact that Prussia is to be attacked because Spain thinks proper [illegible] a Prussian. It would seem more fair

[illegible] to the Throne by the voice [illegible] people—could hope to shape the national policy. [illegible] would be quicker to perceive and admit these [illegible] other considerations than French politicians [illegible] ordinary circumstances, but, unluckily, their [illegible] feeling towards Prussia is extraordinary, and exceptional. The moment it becomes a question of Prussia and Bismark—for the two always go together—few Frenchmen can help losing, not only their logic, but even the plainest considerations of fair play and common sense. Not content with the doctrine, though a tolerably strong one, that whatever Bismark does is bad, they push on to the converse, that whatever is bad, is done by Bismark, and whenever a difficulty arises paraphrase the old diplomatist's questions, "Who is she," by asking "Where is he?" Yesterday the *Constitutionnel* devoted an article, supposed to be inspired, to proving that "he" has been at the bottom of the whole Spanish revolution from the dethronement of Isabella downwards, his object, of course, being to keep up a possible source of disturbance on the frontiers of France. It is very hard for an Englishman and an outsider to realize the bitterness and jealousy with which Frenchmen have regarded Prussia, since Sadowa, the feeling creeps up on all occasions, great and small. It led the other day, in the Chamber, to a debate the tone of which was altogether beneath the dignity of the Legislative Assembly of a great nation, and the French army, where the sentiment is naturally strongest, has just shown, in the most singular fashion, to what astonishing lengths that may be carried. An unlucky Deputy on the "Left" venured to say—though, luckily for himself, not from the Tribune, but during the speech of another Deputy—that the French army would not prove a match for the Prussian. In 24 hours "a large number of French officers" had written to the *Jays* calling upon the speaker to give up his name, in order that they might exact satisfaction for the gross insult he had offered to the French army, that army which has covered itself with glory in the Crimea, Italy, Mexico, &c. In case the Deputy declined to come forward and face the just wrath of the French army—I forget its exact number—the officers declared that they would consider the whole of the Left responsible for what he had said. As the recreant Deputy up to the present moment has declined to declare himself, I presume the whole Left must consider itself challenged and mutually horsewhipped. Imagine, if you can, Mr. Bright and his followers in the House of Commons challenged to fight by "a large number of English officers" because some Radical—name unknown—had dared to pronounce any foreign army superior to our own. It would not be fair, however, to regard this extravagant outrage upon the freedom of Parliamentary discussion as an average specimen of military licence or tyranny in France. I only give it as an illustration—occurring, as it does, at the present moment—of what I have already said, that the mere mention of Prussia is enough to account for any violation, no matter how startling, of logic, justice, or common sense. The French Government and the French Chamber have unmistakably shown that they are ready to go to war with Prussia, and to drag Europe probably into war, rather than allow the Spanish nation to place a Prussian on the Spanish Throne, and I think there can be no doubt that they represent the feeling of the great majority of the French nation. If the French again found themselves, or again fancied themselves "Bismarqués"—a word which bids fair to become as classical as our "burke"—I doubt whether the strongest Government, resting, as it ultimately must, upon the good will of the army, could, if it would, keep them from war. The present Government would, I believe, if it has shown itself ready enough for war, and this a fact which ought to be duly marked and inwardly digested by all believers in moral force, whatever may be the result of the present imbroglio. I have been assuming, for the sake of argument, that Spain will be so ready to accept Prince Leopold's French interference apart—as he is to accept the Throne; but very few, if any, here, expect this, or believe that even Prim will be able, in the teeth of Republicans, Carlists, Alphonsists, Montpensierists, and Esparterists to force a pretender with so few claims or merits of his own down the Spanish throat. Add to this miscellaneous opposition—the first fruits of which would probably be Civil War—the concentrated efforts of diplomatic Europe to avert a collision between France and Prussia, and the balance of probability is here naturally felt to incline strongly in favour of a peaceful solution of the Hohenzollern difficulty. It is, perhaps, not more charitable than just to credit the French Government with an honest belief that, under the circumstances, they have only to make it clearly understood that France is ready to go to war and they are sure to carry their point peacefully. They may sincerely "rely upon the wisdom of Germany and the friendship of Spain," backed by diplomatic agencies; but Prim cannot, whatever be the result, escape the responsibility of having risked a war which there are no valid considerations, moral or political, to justify.

THURSDAY EVENING.

We have here been all day tossed about in a chaos of conflicting rumoursand telegrams concerning the Hohenzollern question, and I, at least up to the present moment, have no notion what is the real state of affairs, though, happily, my ignorance is of little consequence, since authentic intelligence will reach you long before this letter. I mean by the real state of affairs, the attitude which Prussia and Spain respectively mean to adopt, and upon which hangs, apparently, the question of peace or war. As regards the feeling and policy of Paris, there has never for a moment since yesterday's *séance* in the Corps Legislatif been room for two opinions, and I have been considerably astonished to find one of your contemporaries declaring that M. Ollivier has been drawing a red-herring across the scent of his domestic policy, and that, whatever else may happen, this at least is certain, that France will not go to war merely to prevent a Prussian from ascending the Spanish Throne. If among all the present uncertainty any one thing is certain, it is that France is not only ready, but eager for war with Prussia. And not the whole strength of the Ollivier Government could, if it would, keep the people and army back. There was a slight reaction this morning, when it was reported, and generally believed, that Prim had withdrawn his candidate, disavowing all intention of taking any step injurious to the feelings of the French nation and Government. People began to think that, possibly, the Chamber had yesterday gone, in its haste, a little too far, and that it might, perhaps, have been as well to make sure whether Prussia had ever given the challenge before rushing so eagerly to accept it. But this afternoon and evening telegrams, public and private, have come in to the effect that Prim not only means to maintain his candidate but can count confidently on the requisite majority in the Cortes, and that Prussia, though disclaiming all past connexion with the Hohenzollern intrigue, is prepared, at all hazards, to support Prince Leopold, if the Spaniards think proper to elect him. There are, indeed, various other reports of a more or less contradictory character, but the popular wish being father to the thought, they find less evidence, and the feeling in favour of war has broken out again more strongly than ever. I mean on the assumption that Prim's candidature is not to be withdrawn. There is, indeed, a party in Paris anxious for war under all circumstances, loudly maintaining that the mere fact of Bismark's having ever ventured to think of putting a Prussian Prince upon the Spanish Throne would fully justify France in immediately aggressive war; but this would pass it with a proportion to its real strength, and the vast majority of Frenchmen, though ready enough for war if necessary, will be quite content to leave matters as they are if Prussia "caves in" and Prince Leopold is withdrawn. Everything, therefore, now depends upon the policy of Prussia, about which, as I have already said, we are at the mercy of conflicting reports of all shades and degrees, some going so far as to assert that Prussia is prepared to leave the whole matter in the hands of France and quietly adopt French policy; others maintaining that Bismark is prepared, and has long secretly been preparing, for war.

Your readers will, perhaps, smile at the notion of secret preparations for war in these days of universal publicity, but, to say nothing of the fact that Bismark is believed by most Frenchmen capable, both morally and intellectually of anything, the skill with which the Hohenzollern intrigue was concealed up to the very last moment naturally suggests suspicions that a good deal more may still be concealed. It was a thunderstorm in a clear sky that set the Roman sceptic speculating about the existence of a God, and the political sky never, perhaps, appeared clearer than before the Hohenzollern storm. I don't believe that the French would have given way to anything like the same headlong and vehement anger at the Hohenzollern intrigue if they had been duly warned of it by their own Ambassadors at Berlin and Madrid. But these, strangely enough, appear never to have got even the slightest scent of it. The French Government had never received a hint of the manœuvre, in preparation until it got into the papers, and hence the first impression made on the public mind was, naturally enough, that French diplomacy was again, as before, doomed to prove no match for Bismark. The general feeling of indignation against the Ambassadors is, in consequence, very strong, and some of the papers are loudly insisting upon their immediate recall. Their innocence is certainly a curious commentary upon the time-honoured definition of an Ambassador as a spy paid by one country to watch another, and it is not to be wondered at that economists should begin asking whether he is worth what he costs if he cannot, with all his opportunities, know as much of what is going on behind the scenes as outsiders and journalists.

If anything were wanted to show how strong and all but universal is the warlike feeling in Paris it would be found in the unwonted treatment which the Government and the Opposition receive respectively from certain journals. Writers, who are usually never weary of assailing the Government, are now loud in praise of what they pronounce its prompt, bold, vigorous, patriotic, above all, French, policy—the hero of the hour being the Minister for Foreign Affairs, while the Opposition, or rather that fragment of it which has had the courage to censure the Government's attitude, is deserted by some of its sworn friends. Yesterday the two or three speakers on the Extreme Left could with difficulty get any sort of hearing, and when M. Arago, apparently in the hope of propitiating his audience by trusting, as it were, to their generosity, declared that he would "leave the tribune if the Chamber wished it," he was so promptly and energetically taken at his word, that he was obliged to add, "but not until I have said what I have to say." Fortunately for him this did not appear to be much, for he very soon had to sit down. This afternoon the Opposition returned to the charge, headed by M. Ernest Picard and M. Jules Favre. M. Picard was comparatively moderate, contenting himself with calling upon the Ministry to supply the Chamber with the latest and most authentic information about the Hohenzollern question, in order that the country and its representatives might know to what policy they were being committed by the Government. He urged that "Paris was now within half an hour's reach of Berlin, and that, therefore, the Ministry must have at their disposal important information which would be "most opportune and valuable now that the Chamber was about to resume the discussion of the Budget." The Duc de Gramont was absente, but the Minister of Finance, M. Segris, declared that he had no information to give, but that if he received any he should immediately communicate it to the Chamber, provided that he could do so without prejudice to the "peaceful solution" of the Hohenzollern difficulty.

This seems reasonable enough, but it did not satisfy M. Jules Favre, who, after a short passage of arms with M. Ollivier, in which he got the worst of it, lost his temper and fell into language anything but Parliamentary, going so far as to insinuate that the Government kept back information in order to encourage gambling on the Bourse. He then went on to denounce the policy which would lead to conflict by